

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

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NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1916

No. 30

## CARBOLIC ACID DECLINES ON INCREASED PRODUCTION

## DRUG BILLS ARE OPPOSED AT LEGISLATIVE HEARING

## COMMITTEE IS APPOINTED TO PROBE DYE SITUATION

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs will be found  
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Current on pages 25-29, inclusive.

### Important Changes In Original Package Prices

#### ADVANCED

ACID, ACETIC  
ACID, ACETIC, GLACIAL  
ACID, BORACIC  
ACID, BENZOIC  
ACID, CITRIC  
ACID, OXALIC  
ACID, TARTARIC  
ANTIMONY, NEEDLE, POWDERED  
ANTIPYRINE  
BUCKTHORN BARK  
CAFFEINE, ALKALOID  
CALAMUS ROOT, BLEACHED  
CANNABIS INDICA LEAVES  
COUMARIN  
HAARLEM OIL  
HELEBORE ROOT, POWDERED  
HENBANE LEAVES  
IODOFORM POWDER, CRYSTALS

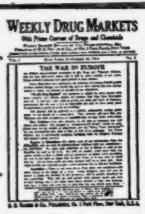
LICORICE, FOREIGN  
MILK SUGAR, POWDERED  
SABADILLA SEED  
TARTAR, EMETIC  
TIN, BICHLORIDE, CRYSTALS  
TURPENTINE, VENICE, TRUE

#### DECLINED

ALOES, CURACAO  
ALOIN  
ALUM, AMMONIA  
AMYL ACETATE  
BALSAM PERU  
HEMP SEED, MANCHURIAN  
IPECAC ROOT, CARTAGENA  
MARJORAM LEAVES, FRENCH,  
GERMAN  
POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE, YELLOW  
QUICKSILVER, FLASKS  
TIN OXIDE  
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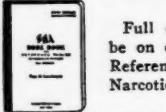
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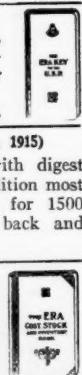
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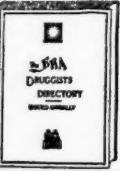
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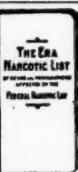
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## WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1916

### ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO CONTROL PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

As told elsewhere in this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, much opposition was developed at a recent hearing held in Albany against the passage by the New York State Legislature of a grist of bills affecting pharmacy. The bill introduced by Mr. Hamilton in the Senate and by Mr. Fertig in the Assembly, which provides that manufacturers shall file a statement of the ingredients of their various preparations, evoked the greatest attention, the representatives of the drug trade present seeing in it the entering wedge on the part of the New York City Board of Health of an active campaign against the sale of all proprietary medicines.

That such seems to be the case is based upon the statements made at the hearing that the measure emanated from the Department of Health of New York City, whose head, a medical man, is opposed to the sale of such medicines. That the bill is deceptive in its purpose was asserted at the hearing because it did not state the uses to which the formulas of the preparations to be filed with the Department of Health were to be put. If, as claimed by the framers of the bill that such formulas are to be locked up and carefully guarded, the question naturally arises, how can the public be benefited by such information? Certainly no benefit can accrue to the manufacturer by such a procedure. Under such logic it must appear that the sole purpose of the bill is to give those behind the measure an opportunity to obtain evidence for prosecution and conviction and to embarrass the proprietary medicine trade.

Why the passage of this bill at this time is necessary, we fail to see. We have often stated that in our opinion the Federal Food and Drugs Act is suf-

ficiently comprehensive to exact truthful statements of all manufacturers of proprietary medicines, and under this law, Government and State officials have sufficient authority to reduce the regulation of all proprietary medicines to a practical working basis. If fraudulent and harmful preparations can be eliminated by the laws we already have, such measures as the Hamilton-Fertig bill are unnecessary and only add to the complexity of patent medicine regulation.

### THE RENASCENCE OF VEGETABLE DYES

If one is to place any credence on what seem to be apparently trustworthy reports, he can well believe that the vegetable dyes in common use a half a century ago are now being employed to an extent not reached within the memory of anyone now in active business. The reason for this condition is not difficult to understand. With the advent of the artificial organic dyestuffs inaugurated by the discovery of mauve by Perkin in 1856, a new era soon began in the textile coloring industry. This discovery was followed by the evolution of many other similar colorings, the use of which greatly simplified many of the processes of dyeing and also gave to the world the media for producing tints before unknown in the colorist's repertory and dyes which answered almost every requirement of shade and fastness.

With the elimination of the dyes of this character made in Germany, which had become the world's greatest producer, but whose products on account of the European war could not be shipped to this country, the American industries dependent upon them were menaced by a dearth of colors the like of which had never been experienced. The artificial organic dyestuffs had become so strongly entrenched, that a return of any magnitude to the use of natural dyestuffs was for the time practically impossible. The cultivation of the plants producing indigo and madder had shrunken to small proportions because the dyestuffs made from them could not compete with the artificial colors that were to supersede them, for the producer must be assured of the disposition of his crops if he is to obtain commercial success. Like many primitive peoples who have been driven from their homes by the inroads of those having a higher civilization, many of the natural dyestuffs were relegated to the historic background of the dyeing industries.

The continuation of the present war, like many of the curious anomalies brought about by the whirligig of time, has caused a revival of the old-time dyestuffs and a return to some of the older methods of dyeing. The color chemist has been busy retracing the steps of his forbears in the quest for natural colors, and that some success has followed his work is now evident from the demand for the products producing such colors or dyes. Utilization of native woods and barks, as the osage orange and other products of the vegetable world, are cases in point.

Are the uses of these natural dyestuffs likely to interfere with the possible development of any aniline industry that is now or which may be hereafter established in this country? A statement has been made recently that such success with vegetable dyes has already been obtained that for many purposes they would never be again superseded by the use of artificial organic dyestuffs. There is perhaps, a grain of truth in this statement, but the appreciation of its full import is not now possible. The entrenchment of the aniline dye industry, with its commercial ramifications and the application of such dyes to the necessities and artistic tastes of every individual, is not likely to be uprooted in this transitional period. A world-wide return to the use of natural dyestuffs appeals to the imagination, but whether such a renaissance will continue long after the present war has passed into history, is a question which the future must answer.

### PROTECTION FOR MANUFACTURERS

An extension of the copyright law which would be distinctly beneficial to manufacturers and merchants is proposed in a bill now pending before Congress, says *The New York Tribune*. House bill No. 6,458 provides that the author of a new and original design, applied to a particular manufactured product, may obtain a copyright for it by registration with the Commissioner of Patents, the fee to be proportionate to the term of copyright.

If this measure became law it would eliminate much of the trouble now experienced from unscrupulous manufacturers, who do not hesitate, by imitation, to steal the work of an enterprising competitor who has put time and money into some original article of trade. It would assure protection for the maker and protection for the public. That protection ought to be given to the originator of the article, and it assuredly ought to be given to the persons who, convinced of the worth of the device, seek to purchase it, but at present may have some imitation "just like it," or "just as good," or something asserted to be the original, thrust upon them. In the interest of honest business, the measure should be reported and passed.

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### Anti-Dumping Legislation Practically Agreed Upon

#### An Additional Tariff to Be Imposed on Foreign Goods When Sold Here at Prices Lower Than in the Country of Origin—The Tariff Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 4—A practical agreement on the terms of the proposed anti-dumping legislation which will be embodied in the omnibus revenue bill has been reached by the President and Representative Kitchin. It will impose an additional tariff on foreign goods sold in the United States at cheaper prices than those prevailing in the country of origin, with unfair competition provisions applied to foreign products similar to those in the law covering the domestic situation. The dyestuffs question also was discussed, but no conclusion was reached.

Apparently the representatives of the President in the House of Representatives are not sure of the stand to be taken with respect to the proposed tariff commission, according to Congressman Ebenezer Hill, of Connecticut, who points out that another bill has been introduced by Mr. Rainey, said to have the approval of the Administration. "As this is the second one introduced by Mr. Rainey, and the other also had the approval of the President, it is difficult to determine which has the real, genuine Wilson stamp on it," says Mr. Hill, "as each differs from the other in very material respects."

"The first Rainey bill provided for a commission of five, to consist of not more than three from any one political party. With the experience in reference to the Federal Trade Commission, which it is generally understood consists of three Democrats and two Progressives, the proposition did not meet with very much favor, and did not look like a perfectly impartial proposition. The most recent bill calls for a membership of six, not more than three from any one political party. Of course, the same possibility of partisan aspect exists with reference to this as it did with reference to the other, but the probabilities are, in view of the statement sent out by Mr. Rainey in reference to this bill, that it would mean three Democrats and three Republicans, and the bill will probably be amended to provide that three members shall be named from each of the two greater political parties and the membership from each party shall be assigned to equal length of service in the aggregate. It would also seem to be desirable to further amend by providing with reference to vacancies, that no vacancy shall be allowed to remain unfilled over any session of Congress in view of the fact that a majority of the commission can transact business."

"The Rainey bill as presented also differs radically in the powers and duties of the commission from those outlined by the President in his letter some time ago to Mr. Kitchin. I am satisfied that the bill would be more acceptable to the Republican members if it followed more exactly the provisions of that letter 'making it the duty of the commission to examine the possibility of the establishment of new industries in the United States and expanding industries already in existence.' Certainly, as important a matter as this should not be omitted now in the final draft of the proposed measure and the probabilities are that the omission was accidental."

"The general understanding is that this bill or some one of a similar character, and I have been informed that there were nineteen tariff commission bills pending in Congress before the second Rainey bill was introduced, will be attached to what has now come to be known as the 'Great Revenue Bill' and if that is done, there is a possibility of the Democratic Party committing itself to the Republican and Progressive doctrine of a tariff commission, although no hint of the kind is found anywhere in the last Democratic platform."

"As an illustration of my idea of a tariff commission," continued Mr. Hill, "I would cite the bill which I have introduced based on the report of the American Chemical So-

(Concluded on page 16)

## Drug Bills Are Opposed at Legislative Hearing

**New York State Measures Inimical to Best Interests of Pharmacy Witnesses Declare—N. Y. Department of Health Official Favors Hamilton-Fertig Bill.**

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4—Intense opposition to most of the drug bills that have been introduced during the 1916 session of the New York State Legislature developed at a recent hearing before the joint committees of public health of both houses when the bills were lumped for discussion as to their merits. Particular opposition was voiced by representatives of drug interests against the Hamilton-Fertig measure, which provides that manufacturers of patent medicines shall file a statement of the ingredients of their medicines with the State Health Department, and also against the Boylan-Block measures aimed to cover loopholes in the existing laws against illicit drug traffic.

Announcement by Senator John J. Boylan that he did not intend to press for passage another of his measures, prohibiting the sale of proprietary medicines containing more than ten per cent alcohol, also was made at the hearing. One of the Boylan-Block drug measures requiring physicians treating addicts more than three weeks to file a statement with the Board of Health was amended at the suggestion of druggists and physicians. It now requires that a statement be filed monthly in such cases.

Dr. W. C. Anderson, dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, led the opposition to the Hamilton-Fertig bill.

"This bill can do the public no good," declared Dr. Anderson, "but I'll tell you what it will do. It will drive the drug trade from this State to other States, where firms will do a mail order business."

### A Department of Health Measure

"This bill emanated from the Department of Health of New York City. Its head, Dr. Emerson, a medical man, is opposed to the sale of proprietary medicines. This measure is nothing more or less than a direct attack, a campaign against the sale of proprietary medicines."

Harry Thompson, counsel for the Proprietary Association, followed Mr. Anderson. He spoke for nearly forty-five minutes, attacking the measure.

"The United States food and drugs act covers all the points that need to be covered for the protection of the public," Mr. Thompson declared. "The admitted purpose of this measure is to give an opportunity to obtain evidence for prosecution and conviction. They are asking from the Legislature an opportunity to embarrass and harass the proprietary medicine trade."

"Physicians for this measure are crying, 'Let the consumer know what he is using,' and then they write their prescriptions in a strange tongue. Their interest is to prevent self-medication."

Mr. Thompson, at the close of his argument, urged the committee not to report the measure.

Charles Gibson, of Walker & Gibson, Inc., the Albany wholesale drug firm, and president of the N.W.D.A., next spoke against the measure. He declared it would be a great hardship to druggists. Others who appeared in opposition to the measures included Arthur S. Wardle, president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association; J. H. Rehfuss of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association and Joseph Weinstein of the New York Retail Druggists Association. Several of these also spoke against the Boylan-Block bills.

Chief support for the measures came from Lucius P. Brown, director of the food and drugs bureau in the New York City Department of Health, Dr. Charles P. Towns, proprietor of a New York sanitarium for drug victims, and Owen W. Bohan, assistant district attorney of New York, representing District Attorney Swann. All of these except Mr. Brown

spoke solely for the Boylan-Block measures. Mr. Brown was the only supporter of the Hamilton-Fertig bill.

"The crux of this is to prevent misrepresentation and fraud to the public," declared Mr. Brown. "Why we use more care about dosing our pigs and dogs than we do our babies."

Mr. Brown cited several instances where he claimed it had been found that medicines with high sounding names were composed of simple elements, sometimes chiefly water. He spoke scathingly of advertised cures for cancer and consumption and concluded by urging the committees to report the measures in the interests of "common honesty."

## Druggists' Paper Boxes Have Advanced in Price

**Colored Boxes Are Almost Unobtainable at Present—Higher Cost of Chemicals and Scarcity of Sulphite Wood Pulp Affecting the Situation.**

Paper box material has felt the effect of the war like many other products, and the cost has advanced sufficiently to necessitate a rise in price of the finished product from 30 per cent to more than 100 per cent. The situation is practically the same as in the paper industry where the raw materials are imported to a large extent from Europe, especially sulphite wood pulp. The embargo on shipments by the railroads has also greatly aggravated conditions.

A representative of the Thompson & Norris Company, of Brooklyn, manufacturer of corrugated paper bottle wrappers, bottle boxes, cellular paper, and a complete line of corrugated paper products, said that his firm had been fairly fortunate in that it had enough raw material orders to keep the stock up for some time, but that recently it was necessary to advance the costs of the manufactured products. This increase has been from 25 to 50 per cent and if present conditions continue there is no way of indicating what prices will be in the future.

The Robert Gair Company, of Brooklyn, large paper box maker, has had the same experience. Boxes for the drug trade, for pills and powders, have risen from 15 to 50 per cent and the orders have been coming in so quickly that the manufacturers are not eager to take them, and when they do they are for immediate delivery and subject to change in price without notice. This peculiar condition has not existed before and the uncertainties of the future are causing much speculation and worry.

Colored paper boxes are almost prohibitive and it is hardly possible to obtain them at any price. It is practically out of the question to match colors of former shipments, and manufacturers discourage any attempts on the part of customers to order colored boxes.

The following figures have been sent out by a coated paper manufacturing company, showing costs during 1914 and the increase of 1916:

	1914	1916
Alum, per lb. ....	\$0.01	\$0.04
Bleach, per lb. ....	.01½	.07
Aniline, per lb. ....	.40	20.00
Case, in lbs. ....	.08½	.23
Satin White, in lbs. ....	.05	.09
Soda Ash, per 100 lbs. ....	.65	1.03
Bleach Sulphite, per 100 lbs. ....	2.65	4.00
Blues, per 100 lbs. ....	1.35	2.35
Magazine stock, per 100 lbs. ....	1.00	1.35
Rosin, per bbl. ....	3.75	6.50

Another large importer and manufacturer of plain and colored box covering said regarding the situation:

"We are getting in pretty bad shape here in the making and delivery of papers. To-day, on special orders, we absolutely must ask from two to three months' time, and prices are so unreliable as far as the cost of raw materials is concerned and it is so difficult to get the paper stock that we may be obliged to suspend making prices altogether."

## Conducting Referendum on Price Maintenance

**National Chamber of Commerce Asks Business Men to Express a Preference as to Two Forms of Legislation to Check Unfair Price-Cutting.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3—The attitude of business on the question of whether there shall be legislation permitting maintenance of re-sale prices is being sought by the National Chamber of Commerce, which has just sent out a referendum on the subject. The business men of the country receive an opportunity to express their opinions by voting on the following two recommendations:

1. There should be Federal legislation permitting the maintenance of resale prices, under restrictions, on identified merchandise for voluntary purchase, made and sold under competitive conditions.

2. Federal legislation should take the form of an amendment to the trade commission act defining the conditions under which price-cutting is an unfair method of competition and authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to prevent such price-cutting in interstate and foreign commerce.

This referendum puts up to the country at large the much discussed question as to whether American business needs legislation permitting producers of "identified merchandise" to fix the price at which such goods shall be resold.

The committee of the chamber of commerce which drew up the recommendations was divided, seven members favoring legislation permitting price maintenance, two of these, in a supplementary report, further recommending that injurious price-cutting be included in the scope of the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission over unfair methods of competition.

### Court Rulings are Cited

The members of the committee opposed to this legislation take the ground that the recommendation of the majority is directly contrary to the conclusions of the Federal and State courts on matters of principle; that the right to fix re-sale prices, supposed to exist for a short time, was never understood to exist, except as an incident to patents. They also hold that anti-trust provisions in the constitutions and laws of twenty-nine states indicate a policy expressly inconsistent with the maintenance of re-sale prices.

The minority dwell upon the importance of trade being "unhampered and unshackled by the requirement or commands of any man, or combinations of men, or any systems whatsoever," recalling the well-known principle of common law that there could be no valid restrictions governing the transfer of articles of trade from hand to hand. Finally they take the stand that legislation legalizing price maintenance will make it difficult for men who seek to enter manufacturing and small merchants to establish themselves.

### Advantages are Divided

The conclusions of the majority are that the advantages of price maintenance are partly economic and partly social. They say:

1. A properly regulated system of price maintenance on identified merchandise made and sold under competitive conditions puts the emphasis in competition upon quality and service, while at the same time it provides for the public adequate protection against extortion.

2. Price maintenance under these conditions preserves the social advantage of an adequate incentive to invent and devise new products.

3. Price maintenance under these conditions serves to prevent monopolistic control of production processes by powerful distributors.

4. Price maintenance under these conditions preserves the social advantages of such distribution conveniences as are represented by neighborhood stores and

by small but skilful merchants. In some trades it is the sole guarantee of the preservation of the accepted system of distribution. For instance, it assures the preservation of book stores as individual enterprises. If the social value of such factors as these is less than their economic cost they are not worth preserving. But who is ready at this time to encourage their annihilation? It is noteworthy that the agitation in favor of restoring to producers the control of resale prices originated with the small independent retailers and that most of the opposition to it comes from the large and powerful retail concerns.

5. The right of the producer to set resale prices is an accepted principle of business law. It has been restricted recently in this country by close decisions of the Supreme Court, none of which was decided on the basis of the general principle alone. We believe that in the long run the public interest will be best served by legislation specifically permitting this method of doing business in identified articles made and sold under competitive conditions.

## Massachusetts May Make Salvarsan Despite Patent

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—In reply to an inquiry from State Representative B. Loring Young, of Weston, Mass., Congressman William H. Carter, of Massachusetts, has learned from Commissioner of Patents Thomas Ewing that it is likely that the plans of the Massachusetts Health Department to manufacture salvarsan would be supported by the Federal courts. Commissioner Ewing told Mr. Carter that although the courts would be compelled to recognize German monopoly rights, on account of the peculiar conditions which now exist and which have been caused by the war in Europe shutting off our entire supply of this commodity, they could decline to issue an injunction restraining infringement.

Commissioner Ewing quoted precedents to support this view that the Massachusetts Health Department may go ahead with its plans while unable to have its requirements filled as under normal conditions.

According to Congressman Carter's communication from Mr. Young, the Massachusetts State Legislature has appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the manufacture of salvarsan to meet a great need caused by the difficulty in importing it from Germany. The price of salvarsan on the drug market at this time is said to be from \$3 to \$4 an ounce, while according to Mr. Young, it can be manufactured for about three or four cents an ounce. The plans of the legislature are to have the Public Health Department undertake the manufacture of salvarsan under another name during the period of shortage and high prices. Dr. Alan J. McLaughlin, director of the State Health Department of Massachusetts, believes this can be done without infringement on German patent rights.

Congressman Carter has given his careful attention to this situation. As a member of the committee on patents of the House of Representatives he contemplates the introduction of a measure which would compel the holders of American patent rights for the manufacture of drugs and chemicals to establish factories and manufacture their product in this country.

### SAVANNAH DRUGGISTS BAR LIQUORS

The druggists of Savannah have pledged themselves to exclude all intoxicating liquors from their stores with the exception of alcohol, and to dispense that on prescriptions only. This decision was reached at the last meeting of the Savannah Association of Retail Druggists at which every drug store in the city was represented. The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote and is to be in force from May 1. The druggists do not intend to take advantage of the Federal retail liquor license which they must carry, and have taken this means to refute the implication that drug stores are the distributing centers for liquors in dry states. A resolution was also passed binding the druggists to comply with the restrictions placed on the sale of paregoric, forbidding its sale to drug addicts.

## Carbolic Acid Declines on Increased Production

**Prices Now Around a Dollar a Pound—Some Makers Look for Advance Again, But General View is Quotations Will Remain Stable for a While.**

The production of carbolic acid in the United States has increased perceptibly, and the output from the plants that have lately sprung into existence is no doubt influencing the downward revision of the market. The downward tendency began to assert itself during the closing days of the old year, or about the time that some of the plants were in a position to supply the market with their product. Since then other plants have been put into operation, and the price of carbolic acid has gradually declined, values now hovering around the dollar mark. As viewed by manufacturers and consumers, the market is not yet in entire accord with the changed conditions, but opinions differ slightly in the adjudication of values.

A large manufacturer of carbolic acid said that he was not in very close touch with the spot market as contract orders kept the factory on a maximum output most of the time, consequently he had very little spot to offer. But he thought that the decline in price was attributable to increased production. The increased production was due, he said, to the new factories, and to the fact that makers are now getting a larger percentage of yield of acid from the crude material. "At least," he added, "the latter is true in our case. We have learned from experience, and so no doubt have others, and by perfecting our methods, eliminating waste, etc., our yield from a given quantity of crude material has been considerably augmented." He did not think, however, that the price could go any lower, as the cost of crude materials had not been reduced, and that present production was just about able to meet the demands.

Other makers expressed themselves as believing that the market would advance, that the present decline was only a temporary set back, occasioned by a slight lull in export demands, and the selling of small lots by some holders. One maker said that a quantity of the acid, destined for other places, had been accumulated, due to the freight congestion, and had been placed on the market rather than held in storage, especially as more was on the way here. A member of a brokerage firm controlling the output of a new factory said that present prices were not justified by the present cost of making, even though production had been somewhat increased.

A large consumer of carbolic acid said that in his opinion the increased production was bringing the price to a level commensurate with the cost of manufacture, and that as the production increased prices would decline. Another reason, he said, was that users of the acid, in any quantity, were being supplied on contract. Several months ago when spot stocks were very low, the consumer, in order to be assured of a future supply, had to contract for the acid, which most of them did, with the result that these large users are now out of the market and the surplus output is being offered at easier prices. He did not think that the price would go much below a dollar a pound for the present at least, though not on account of the cost of the crude material, as he was under the impression that the cost of manufacture, as now conducted, was a bigger item of expense. He also said that what he saw in the way of buildings, housing the acid plants, and the careless manner of handling the inflammable materials, he would not be greatly surprised if the production

### Buying for Less Than a Dollar

A dealer said that the drop was not unexpected to him. He had seen the indications of it for some time and said that it would go still lower, in fact he was buying it for less than a dollar now. He said that offers were getting much freer

and that prices would have been further reduced if all the acid on the market fulfilled all requirements; that while most of the different makes might be of the U.S.P. standard, yet there were certain physical characteristics, in some, such as color and odor, that prevented their uses medicinally, or in the manufacture of medicinal preparations and medicinal chemicals.

Carbolic acid exported from the port of New York for the week ending March 4, was 61,417 pounds; for the week ending March 11, 513 pounds; for the week ending March 18, 266,610 pounds and for the week ending March 25, 2,398 pounds.

## Quinine Down to 75 Cents; Speculative Interest Lacking

**Manufacturers Believe Quotations Are Now on Legitimate Basis—Brokers with Stocks on Hand, However, Are Holding for an Advance.**

In the absence of speculative buying and any unusually large export orders, quinine has been reduced in price to around 75 cents an ounce in 100-ounce lots by second hand dealers. This, according to the manufacturers, is the legitimate price for quinine, based on the cost of cinchona bark, the cost of the chemicals necessary in its extraction and other costs incident to its manufacture.

Probably an important factor in the elimination of the speculative movement from the quinine market, has been the attitude of the makers. All during the time that that article was the subject of much attention from the speculators, and prices rose to \$2 and more an ounce, the manufacturers continued to quote at not over 75 cents, at the same time restricting the sale to such amounts, based on former needs, as were required for home consumption.

A large manufacturer of quinine, commenting on the situation, said that so long as the present conditions obtain they would continue to sell at 75 cents an ounce, and that future prices would be governed, as heretofore, entirely by the cost of cinchona bark; should the bark decline, quinine would be lower, whereas an advance in the bark would make quinine higher. He also thought that if the difficulties in obtaining the bark became insurmountable, and stocks too scarce and too high, an attempt would be made to extract quinine from the South American bark, providing they can secure bark from that source, which contained any of the alkaloid. As to the distribution of quinine, past methods have proved fairly successful, and, no doubt, the same principles would govern the future distribution.

A well known drug broker was firmly convinced that quinine could not remain at 75 cents for very long. He said that the market had eased a bit because there had been no great export demands recently, and that when foreign buyers came into the market again quinine would have to be advanced by second hands, as no great amount of stocks had been accumulated. Inquiries were beginning to come into this market from South America, and Russian orders were being placed with English dealers, he continued, and available stocks at present prices would soon be exhausted; for much of the quinine supply is still held by speculators, who in most instances had bought at the high figures, a few still have some of the \$2 quinine, and who are holding for better prices than the present market affords.

## AMERICAN DRUGS MAKE GAINS IN COSTA RICA

The value of the annual imports of drugs, medicines, and pharmaceutical products of all kinds into Costa Rica is about \$175,000, of which 45 per cent has heretofore come from the United States, 25 per cent from Germany, 15 per cent from France, and 14 per cent from England. About 80 per cent of this trade now goes to the United States.

There are no manufacturing chemists or manufacturers of pharmaceutical products in the Port Limon district of Costa Rica.

## Comparison of Drug Prices of New York and Chicago

**Chicago Jobbing Quotations Are Higher, But Possibly Not More So Than Freight Rates and Other Conditions Would Warrant.**

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS has received frequent inquiries from its subscribers as to the difference in drug jobbing prices that should logically exist between points in the East and points in the Central West and West. This differential is based largely on freight rates, but frequently Western jobbers do not follow the primary markets as closely as do the New York jobbers. The chaotic conditions of the past year or two have made all jobbers, as well as retailers, more watchful, however, and the following comparison of Chicago and New York prices, as of March 30, shows that in most instances the prices charged by Chicago drug jobbing houses compare favorably with those of New York jobbers, freight rates and other conditions considered. These price comparisons follow:

Article	Prices Chicago	Prices New York
Acetanilid	lb. 3.50	2.75 — 3.25
Acetphenetidin	oz. 2.10	lb. 24.00 — 26.00
Acid, Carbolic	lb. 1.65	1.20 — 1.25
Acid, Salicylic	lb. 4.50	4.40 — 4.60
Antipyrin	oz. 5.00	4.00 — 4.25
Ammonium Bromide	lb. 5.50	4.75 — 5.25
Balsam Copaiba	lb. 1.00	.80 — .90
Balsam Peru	lb. 6.00	4.50 — 4.75
Bismuth Subgallate	lb. 3.45	3.40 — 3.55
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb. 4.10	3.50 — 3.65
Borax	lb. .13	.10 — .12
Caffeine	oz. 1.05	
Caffeine Citrate	oz. .72	1.10 — 1.20
Calomel	lb. 4.15	3.15 — 3.35
Chloral Hydrate	lb. 2.00	2.00 — 2.30
Chloroform, U.S.P.	lb. .91	.80 — .90
Cocoa Butter	lb. .65	.47 — .52
Codeine Sulphate	oz. 9.00	7.20 — 7.50
Croesote, Beechwood	lb. 13.00	14.00 — 15.00
Epsom Salts	lb. .08	.05 — .08
Flowers, Arnica	lb. 1.10	.90 — 1.05
Flowers, Hungarian Chamomile	lb. .90	.85 — .95
Flowers, Lavender	lb. .35	.32 — .38
Flowers, Saffron, American	lb. 1.75	1.50 — 1.60
Flowers, Saffron, Spanish	oz. 1.00	lb. 11.70 — 12.25
Glycerin, 50 lbs., 63c; as wanted	lb. .77	.70 — .80
Gum Tragacanth, Aleppo	lb. 3.50	2.00 — 2.75
Gum Benzoin	lb. .50	2.00 — 2.75
Gum Camphor	lb. .66	.48 — .60
Gum Opium	lb. 13.75	12.00 — 12.25
Buchu Leaves	lb. 1.75	1.80 — 1.90
Belladonna Leaves	lb. 2.25	2.00 — 2.25
Dandelion, Herb	lb. .25	.30 — .35
Elder Flowers	lb. .30	.32 — .37
Gentian, Root	lb. .45	.40 — .45
Golden Seal, root, powdered	lb. 6.00	5.50 — 5.75
Linden Flowers, with leaves	lb. .75	.60 — .65
Peppermint, German	lb. .60	.50 — .55
Rose Leaves, red	lb. 2.25	2.00 — 2.15
Sage, bulk	lb. .70	.55 — .75
Sarsaparilla, Honduras, cut	lb. .65	.55 — .60
Senna, leaves, T. V.	lb. .40	.30 — .35
Sweet Flag, Opt. bleached	lb. 3.00	2.25 — 2.35
Hops, bulk	lb. .45	.36 — .44
Iodine	lb., inc. 5.68	4.75 — 5.00
Iodoform	lb., inc. 6.58	5.50 — 5.65
Lycepedium	lb. 3.25	3.00 — 3.25

Article	Prices Chicago	Prices New York
Menthol	lb. 4.25	3.70 — 3.80
Mercury Bichloride	lb. 3.75 to	3.81 2.85 — 3.00
Morphine Sulphate, oz. vials	oz. 6.30	6.00 — 6.25
Oil—Anise	lb. 2.00	1.35 — 1.40
Bergamot	lb. 4.50	3.65 — 3.75
Cajuput	lb. 1.55	1.00 — 1.10
Castor, gal. inc.	gal. 2.85	2.50 — 3.00
Cloves	lb. 2.00	1.58 — 1.68
Lemon	lb. 2.00	1.25 — 1.30
Mustard, Artificial	oz. 1.75	lb. 22.00 — 25.00
Sandalwood, E. I.	lb. 10.00	9.50 — 10.00
Methyl, Salicylate, Synthetic	lb. 3.50	3.00 — 3.25
Wintergreen, True	lb. 5.75	4.75 — 5.25
Ointment—Mercurial, ½	lb. 2.40	1.85 — 2.05
Mercurial, ¼	lb. 2.10	1.65 — 1.85
Potassium Acetate	lb. 1.85	1.80 — 2.00
Bicarbonate Potash	lb. 2.25	1.65 — 1.75
Bromide	lb. 6.50	5.50 — 5.75
Carbonate	lb. 2.00	1.25 — 1.45
Chlorate	lb. 1.00	.80 — .85
Citrate	lb. 2.25	2.00 — 2.10
Iodide	lb. 5.10	4.90 — 4.65
Nitrate	lb. .55	.43 — .53
Permanganate	lb. 2.40	2.25 — 2.35
Phenolphthalein	lb. 28.00	oz. 1.75 — 2.00
Quinine, Sulphate	oz. 1.10	.80 — 1.05
Resorcin	lb. 20.00	oz. 1.50 — 1.65
Rochelle Salt	lb. .45	.35½ — .42
Saccharin	lb. 16.00	14.50 — 15.00
Salipyrin	oz. .80	— .80
Salol	lb. 12.00	10.50 — 10.80
Santonin	oz. 3.18	2.85 — 3.00
Canary Seed	lb. .12	.10 — .12
Cardamom Seed, No. A	lb. 2.25	1.40 — 1.60
Fennel Seed	lb. .25	.25 — 1.00
Flax Seed, bag, lb., 6c; as wanted	lb. .10	.07 — .09
Hemp Seed	lb. .12	.08 — .10
Mustard Seed, white	lb. .35	.25 — .28
Rape Seed	lb. .12	.12 — .14
Sun Flower Seed	lb. .12	.09 — .15
Worm Seed, Levant	lb. 1.50	1.15 — 1.25
Silver Nitrate	lb. 7.25	oz. .45 — .50
Sodium Bicarbonate	lb. .06	.03 — .07
Benzzoate	lb. 6.75	5.50 — 5.75
Bromide	lb. 4.50	4.00 — 4.25
Citrate	lb. .85	.75 — .85
Iodide	lb. 5.23	4.75 — 5.25
Salicylate	lb. 4.50	4.50 — 4.75
Thymol	lb. 15.50	13.50 — 14.40

### SAPONIN BARRED FROM FOOD PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—The addition of saponin to food mixtures which are sold for use in place of white of eggs is regarded by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture as constituting adulteration within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act. In "Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 17" it is stated that the practice is usually adopted for the purpose of concealing inferiority and that therefore it comes within the definition of adulteration in the food and drugs act. Saponin is used extensively in so-called substitutes for white of egg for the purpose of producing foam and thus giving the articles a fictitious appearance of body and therefore of food value.

Saponin is a substance that when dissolved in water foams like soap. It is extracted from plants known as soapbark and soaproot, and a few other plants, by boiling them in water. Its name is derived from the Latin word *sapo*, which means soap. When saponin is added to the so-called substitutes for white of eggs it produces a foam similar in appearance to the foam produced by genuine white of egg.

## London Market is Quiet; Cod Liver Oil is Dull

**Tartaric Acid Has Advanced—Citric Acid Also Higher—Copper Sulphate Shows Upward Tendency—Castile Soap is Strong.**

### (Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, April 3—The tone of the market is quiet, with no business pending in cod liver oil which, following reliable news agency reports, is held at 550s per barrel c.i.f., with no trade offers. Last report from Finmarken indicates more favorable prospects.

Tartaric acid has advanced to 3s 8d, and citric acid to 3s 9d per pound, respectively. Ferrous sulphate is firm at 140s, and copper sulphate dearer at £50.

Castile soap, owing to barred importation proclamation, is strong, white 72 per cent afloat being held at 48s, spot cleared.

## London Market Report

### (Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, March 20—Business continues fairly active but is still suffering from scarcity of foreign supplies and the attendant increase in values. The market is practically bare of tartaric and citric acid and the former has provided the chief feature of the week, advancing almost daily until at the close, at 3s 5d per pound, it has nearly reached the level of citric. The following figures, highest and lowest, show their relative positions and recent record:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
CITRIC,	2.0½	1.4½	3.9	1.11
TARTARIC	1.0¾	1.0¼	2.0½	1.0¼

BISMUTH SALTS—Have been advanced 1s per pound, makers quoting nominally.

	s.d.	Not less than 1 cwt. than 2 cwt.	Not less than 1 cwt. than 2 cwt.
CARBONATE .....	12.5	12.2½	12.0
SUBNITRATE .....	11.3	11.0½	10.10
" Levig .....	11.9	11.6½	11.4
CITRATE .....	13.5½	13.2½	13.0
OXIDE .....	15.1	14.10½	14.8
SUBCHLORIDE .....	13.1	12.11½	12.10
NITRATE, Cryst. ....	8.5	8.2½	8.1

COD LIVER OIL—The figures of the total catch to March 4 of all districts in North Norway are announced as follows:

	Cod caught	Livers set aside	Yield of for raw oils	oil
	Hectos.	Hectos.		
1916 .....	7,900,000	1,538	11,063	
1915 .....	16,500,000	3,240	16,136	
1914 .....	18,100,000	4,477	15,434	
1913 .....	12,200,000	3,157	9,380	

Price varies from 460s to 520s c.i.f., quiet and irregular.

AMMONIA SULPHATE—Is lower at £16 per ton.

CAMPHOR, REFINED—Firmer, to arrive; slabs, March-April, 1s 7½d, and ½-oz. tabs, 1s 9d c.i.f.

CINCHONA—The offerings at the Amsterdam auction on the 30th inst., will comprise 1,236 packages pharmaceutical bark or 66 tons. On the 9th inst., the first hand stock there was 9,271 packages Government bark and 34,280 packages private bark.

CLOVES—Dearer. Zanzibar spot sales, 7¾d.

CREAM OF TARTAR—Dearer by 2s per cwt. at 195s for 98 per cent.

IPECACUANHA—Quiet. Rio 20s to 21s; Cartagena, 13s to 14s.

MENTHOL—Firm afloat, 12s 9d per pound; to arrive January-February shipment, 12s 3d.

OXALIC ACID—Dearer, 1s 7d to 1s 8d.

POT. CHLOR. POWDER—2s 4d.

QUININE—Quiet at 3s 10d to 4s per ounce for sulphate.

CASTOR OIL—Has been in heavy demand for the Government the refined being wanted for high speed engines—for domestic and export, supplies will be short. f.o.b. Hull, bbls., pure, £66; firsts, £62; seconds, £61; July-August, f.o.b.

## London News Letter

### (Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, March 20—In a recent letter we called attention to a half promise made in Parliament by Mr. Runciman, Minister of the Board of Trade, that something in the way of State aid might be forthcoming in support of trade banking at home and abroad. This week has witnessed the inception of a new policy in regard to banking and purely trade relations in this country which cannot fail to have important results when the war is over, if not earlier. Two of our leading and more enterprising joint stock banks, Lloyds Bank and the London County & Westminster, have formed an alliance with the *Credito Italiano*.

The backwardness and want of enterprise of our English banks has hitherto been one of the chief obstacles to the expansion of British trade and a potent means in the hands of the more adventurous German banking institutions of comfortably installing themselves in this country and tapping our foreign trade. The establishment of the new "British-Italian Corporation" has only been possible by the indirect means of forming an entirely new institution with new capital raised for the special purpose, the pre-existing capital and reserves being thereby retained strictly for the benefit of depositors.

A further and significant feature is the close association of the Government with the scheme which should greatly assist towards its financial and commercial success. Considering the scope of the new field—the financing and development of trade between this country and Italy and the replacement of the German interests which were so strongly established in the Italian markets before the war and the imposing capital at its disposal—this new venture bids fair to prove the pioneer of several others conceived on similar lines with similar objects.

It is interesting to note that Russia is closely following an analogous policy as steps have already been taken in Petrograd in the direction of the formation by the leading banks and financial concerns of a central institution to develop the trade of Russia and her vast natural resources which await exploitation.

European exchanges on Germany have this week receded to the lowest point ever recorded. Should this not be taken as an indication of the near approach of the end? "Lloyds," we hear, are at present predicting a later ending—June, 1917.

The latest reports reaching here from Germany go to show that whereas some time back lower prices were ruling there than with us, a rapid advance has taken place recently in a large number of drugs and chemicals, especially those derived from abroad or dependent upon raw materials which are now no longer obtainable even in neutral markets.

This should at once allay the fears one hears so frequently expressed by the less uninform'd that as soon as peace is declared the flood-gates of German factories will be thrown open and vast accumulated stocks liberated upon an unsuspecting world at pre-war values. The current prices in Germany of the leading synthetics are even higher than elsewhere abroad and clearly indicate that the production, owing to scarcity of raw materials and labor, is no longer able to keep pace with the moderate home consumption.

This week the British Government, through the Post Office, have given notice that no parcels for Russia will be accepted

via Canada, Japan and Vladivostok and that the postal service will be suspended until mid-April when it is anticipated navigation will be re-opened with Archangel. There is, therefore, at present, a total cessation of this class of traffic from here. As the former route occupied three months in transit there will be a saving, notwithstanding the interval, of a full month via the White Sea. In the meantime it is not improbable that Sweden may become more tractable and permit Russian traffic to again proceed through the fringe of her territory.

## Russian News Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PETROGRAD, March 10—The abnormal condition of the pharmaceutical business in Russia has endured long enough to be called normal. Prices are still far and away beyond what is reasonable; but the main thing is that the goods can be obtained, which is more than could be said in the earlier months of the war.

At a recent meeting of the pharmaceutical section of the Moscow Military Industrial Committee the list of the most important pharmaceutical preparations required, and which it is hoped may be made in Russia, was completed. It was explained at the sitting that in Russia there is a considerable production of sulpho-ichthyol ammonia from schist, which is found in Russia, and that at the present time there is not the same extreme demand for many goods which at the beginning of the war were urgently required. Thus, for example, now there is no insufficiency of mercury preparations.

Magnesia, zinc and potash salts; the demand for these products can now be supplied by some of the large Russian houses. The well-known house of V. K. Ferein has begun the preparation of neo-salvarsan. Salvarsan already made by this company on a technical basis is now under investigation in the hospitals. The same company is engaged in the production of a series of other preparations such as benzoic acid and benzoate of soda. Nearly the whole demand of Russia in terpine hydrates can now be supplied by the production of the house of Ferein from Russian turpentine. Many other houses are engaged in the production of tannalbin and tanalform.

The committee decided to pay particular attention to the preparation of phenacetin, pyramidon and resorcine, the demand for which in Russia has already assumed important proportions. In the Imperial Russian Technical School of Moscow the production on a small scale of stypticin and theobromine has also been successfully accomplished. It was decided at the committee meeting to enquire further into Russia's resources in respect to tartar and the reserves of antimony ore that are to be found in the country. All these points, of course, are of great industrial interest but the next point that was raised and approved by the congress is perhaps as important and will be found to have been so when peace conditions come back and the Russian production has to compete with the production of more perfect workshops in other parts of the world, namely the necessity of organizing the control of the quality of the goods. The control, says the report, particularly in the early stages of the national production, is very important for already it is observed, partly by cunning, but partly also through ignorance, the market is being occupied by inferior goods.

On the importation of Persian opium the executive of the medical department in the Caucasus has stated to the Caucasian customs authorities that although Persian opium does not altogether satisfy the requirements of the present Russian pharmacopoeia, since it contains considerably less morphine than is laid down in the pharmacopoeia—from 5 to 6 per cent instead of the required 10-12 per cent—nevertheless to forbid as illegal the importation of this product for medical requirements appears undesirable at the moment for from the Persian opium there can be extracted alkaloids—opium, morphine, codeine, and so on. This is in reply to a measure which is probably of the red tape order requiring that the regulations established for the production of the Russian consumer shall be observed in the importation of medical goods from abroad. It would naturally come into operation in these cases when the country, being so short of money for such items as morphine, would gladly have recourse to neighboring

territories like Persia where the plant for its production is grown in plenty if not sufficiently rich in the desired principle.

The public interest in the pharmaceutical industry is particularly indicated in the action taken by the public bodies. The committee of the South Western Russian Districts League has prepared a report on the establishment of the pharmaceutical business of the League applicable to times of peace. With the close of the war all the medico-sanitary organization at the front should be, it says, used for subsequent purposes. Consequently it becomes necessary to prepare the organization of the League now in order that it may be successfully and rapidly continued in the form of the maintenance of a district pharmacy store business when peace comes along.

## UNITED DRUG COMPANY TAKES OUT MASSACHUSETTS CHARTER; CAPITAL \$52,500,000

The United Drug Company has taken out a Massachusetts charter, which will give it a total authorized capital stock of \$52,500,000 and make it the second largest business corporation in the Bay State, according to advices to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

The capital stock of the new United Drug Company is the same amount as that of the recently dissolved New York corporation of the same name. In the new organization it is divided as follows: 150,000 first preferred shares (par value \$50), 100,000 second preferred shares (par value \$100), and 350,000 common shares (par value \$100).

Louis K. Liggett is president of the new company. The other officers are James C. McCormick, treasurer, and A. W. Murray, clerk. These men, with the following comprise the board of directors: Louis I. Schreiner, Charles E. Muran, J. N. Staples, Jr., H. L. Simpson, J. A. Galvin, L. W. Retzel, C. H. Zimmerman, M. E. Mahon, George Hall, R. E. Hadley, W. W. Hadden and P. O. Wood.

According to a statement made to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS by J. B. Master of the legal department, the taking out of the charter in Massachusetts subsequent to the dissolution of the New York concern was for the purpose of avoiding the high tax rates imposed by States on companies chartered in other states doing a large business within the state. Most of the plants of the United Drug Company are located in Massachusetts, Mr. Master said, and that fact is responsible for the change of charter of incorporation. The original charter had been obtained under the Massachusetts law prior to the formation of the United Drug Company of New York.

Some of the stock will be issued as full paid and non-assessable for the sale and transfer of all the property, assets and business of the United Drug Company, Inc., of New York. The amount of this stock is as follows: 101,727 first preferred, 91,000 second preferred and 200,500 common shares.

## ANOTHER BIG DIVIDEND FOR DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS

Directors of the Dow Chemical Company, at a meeting held in Chicago, March 25, declared a special cash dividend of 20 per cent on the \$1,500,000 outstanding common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 5, and special cash dividend of 20 per cent payable May 15 to stockholders of record May 5. Since last December the Dow Chemical Company has paid special cash dividends of 30 per cent, in addition to those just declared, as well as 100 per cent in preferred stock. The company has enjoyed phenomenal prosperity since the outbreak of the European war.

## RITTMAN BUYS CHEMICAL PLANT

PITTSBURGH, April 3—The Rittman Process Corporation, of which Dr. Walter F. Rittman, who resigned from Government service last week, is vice-president, has purchased the plant of the Benzol Products Company on Neville Island in the Ohio River.

The plant will be enlarged and under Dr. Rittman's direction will at once begin to make gasoline under the Rittman process from crude petroleum and to turn out chemicals for dyestuffs.

## Drug and Chemical Markets

### Some Price Reductions Are Recorded—Carbolic Acid Is Declining on Increased Production—Many Articles Still Show Advancing Tendency.

Quicksilver continues to decline, now being quoted at \$180 per flask. Larger spot stocks and keen selling competition among the leading agents are causes. Price reductions have also been noted the past week on amyl acetate, Manchurian hemp seed, Cartagena ipecac root, French and German marjoram leaves, balsam Peru, thymol and oxide of tin. Slight reductions on a number of other drugs and chemicals were recorded.

On the other hand, many drugs and chemicals continue to advance, notably iodiform crystals, powdered needle antimony, antipyrine, powdered tartaric acid in second hands, citric acid, caffeine alkaloid, sugar of milk, tartar emetic, true Venice turpentine, bichloride of tin, boracic acid, benzoic acid and oxalic acid. Roots also figured in the higher prices, principally bleached calamus and powdered hellebore.

Spot stocks of many drugs and chemicals are being drawn upon heavily, and this factor counts in a very marked degree in the advances.

Carbolic acid is tending downward owing to the growing increase of the domestic production, which is estimated at about 950 tons a month. It is intimated that some manufacturers of picric acid whose contracts with foreign governments are nearing expiration are making preparations for the production of carbolic acid.

Leading manufacturers announce a sharp reduction in the quotations on acetic acid, 28 degrees, owing to an accumulation of stocks and a slow demand.

Morphine, codeine and opium prices are being sustained by makers, notwithstanding the moderate inquiries from domestic buyers. Quinine was also slow of sale and second hands are now offering lots at prices slightly below those quoted by makers on the basis of 75 cents in 100-ounce tins.

Seeds and herbs continue to rule steady to firm. Mustard seed, particularly yellow, is in good demand and spot stocks are low. There is no apparent relief from the present scarcity and higher prices are predicted. Celery seed is tending upward and coriander values are higher. Sage is scarce with prices closing firmer.

Essential oils show strength under a scarcity of spot stocks and rising primary markets for the raw material.

Spices closed quiet after the long uninterrupted period of activity, and there is not much incentive either to sell or buy, owing to the unsettled and unusual conditions governing the market. Values throughout the list are practically unchanged. Spot stocks are light and with a renewal of the demand further rises in prices are generally looked for. Cloves eased under some selling pressure of lots ex. dock. Singapore black and white pepper show fractional declines in prices.

**Acetylphenetidin**—Some holders are refusing to shade \$28 a pound, owing to an increased shortage of spot supplies. Indications point to still higher levels.

**Acid, Boracic**—The market is firmer owing to a better demand and limited spot stocks. Sellers are naming up to 13c a pound for crystals, as to terms of sale, showing a net advance for the week of 1½c a pound.

**Acid, Benzoic**—Scarcity of spot supplies forced up prices to higher levels. Sellers are quoting 55c@60c a pound for supplies from gum, as to quantity purchased.

**Acid, Citric**—Prices advanced sharply under large orders booked for export account of foreign Governments. Sales are reported for export at 85c a pound. Holders are asking up to \$1 a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Acid, Carbolic**—Is easy in tone under a large output by domestic makers. Prices are tending downward and quoted wholly nominal at \$1.10@\$1.25 for supplies of crystals, U.S.P., in drums, and at \$1.22@\$1.24 a pound for supplies in bottles, as to quantity ordered on the spot.

**Acid Tartaric**—Sales of powdered spot lots were reported at 75c a pound. Some dealers withdrew from the market, pending further developments in the nature of probable further rise in prices, based on a further decrease in spot stocks.

The consumption by dyers of wool is reported to have increased to a large extent.

**Antimony, Needle**—Supplies of powdered are stronger and higher, in sympathy with the higher cost of production. Holders of spot lots are now demanding 2c more to 42½c a pound.

**Aloes**—Higher primary markets and small spot stocks resulted in a fair uplift of values for Cape. Holders are asking 8½c@10c a pound, as to terms of sale, for spot lots. On the other hand, larger arrivals and some selling pressure resulted in a reduction of prices on spot lots of Curacao. Sellers are quoting 12½c@12¾c a pound for this variety, as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Aloin**—Prices suffered a sharp loss in sympathy with a decline in price of aloes. Holders are offering spot lots at 80c@85c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Amyl Acetate**—Under more selling pressure, decided weakness led to a lower level of prices. Sellers are quoting \$3.75@\$4 a pound, as to quantity ordered on the spot.

**Balsam Peru**—Larger arrivals and some selling pressure resulted in lower values. Sellers are asking \$4@\$4.25 a pound for spot supplies, as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Buckthorn Bark**—Scarcity of spot stocks forced prices to higher levels. Holders are now quoting up to \$1 a pound for spot lots, according to quality and quantity purchased.

**Calamus Root, Bleached**—Smaller spot supplies and a better inquiry led to higher values. Holders are naming from \$1 to \$2.50 a pound, according to terms of sale.

**Calcium Glycerophosphate**—Makers advanced prices 10c to \$1.45@\$1.50 a pound, as to terms of sale, for spot lots. Limited stocks and higher cost of production led to the advance.

**Cannabis Indica Leaves**—Higher cost of importation and limited spot supplies influenced an upward trend of the market. Some importers are naming \$2.50 and over a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered, showing a sharp advance of 50c a pound for the past week.

**Caffeine, Alkaloid**—Prices advanced sharply, owing to scant supplies. Sellers are quoting \$14@\$15 a pound for spot lots, as to size of order. Fair sales were booked at \$15 a pound. It is intimated that with the advance of spring, a larger inquiry will be witnessed and under small spot stocks, prices bid well to seek higher levels.

**Codeine**—Domestic buyers are limiting their purchases to small lots, while for export account, fairly large orders were booked for the past week. Makers are repeating former prices on a bulk basis of \$6.35 an ounce for phosphate, \$7.50 for muriate and nitrate and \$8.50 for alkaloid in one-ounce containers, covering 10-ounce lots in one delivery.

**Coumarin**—The market for spot lots is stronger and prices advanced sharply under a scarcity of supplies. Offerings are being made at \$8.50, while some holders refuse to entertain bids below \$9 a pound, showing a net gain in the price for the week of 50c a pound.

**Hellebore Root**—Supplies of powdered on the spot closed firmer, owing to a broader demand and moderate spot stocks. Holders advanced quotations to 40c@43c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Hemp Seed**—Prices suffered a sharp loss under larger arrivals and some selling pressure. Holders are quoting 43½c @5½c a pound, as to quantity ordered, showing a net decline of 2c a pound for the week ended to-day.

**Henbane Leaves**—Sales were effected early at \$1 but toward the close sellers generally named up to \$1.20 a pound, based on a shrinkage of spot supplies.

**Haarlem Oil**—Smaller spot stocks and higher cost of importation, resulted in a fair advance in prices on spot supplies. Sellers are quoting 15c higher to \$2.50@\$2.75 per gross, as to terms of sale.

**Iodoform**—Makers announced a sharp advance in prices, based on the enhanced cost of the raw material. Manufacturers are quoting subject to change without notice for lots of 10 pounds of powder at \$5 and at \$5.50 a pound for crystals. No contracts or orders are being entered for supplies for forward delivery. Smaller quantities are held at 5c a pound higher.

**Ipecac Root, Cartagena**—The market eased off under larger arrivals and price shading by holders. Sellers lowered quotations to \$2.65@\$2.75 and to \$3@\$3.10 a pound for whole and powdered, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot, respectively.

**Licorice, Corigliano**—Prices closed firmer and higher, in sympathy with a stronger primary market and small spot stocks. Holders are asking 45c@48c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased on the spot.

**Marjoram Leaves**—Offerings are being made at lower figures, owing to a lack of demand. Spot supplies of French and German are held at 35c@40c and at 13½c@14c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered, respectively.

**Mercury Iodide**—Manufacturers have revised prices and are now quoting \$4.95 for green, \$5.05 for red and \$4.95 for yellow. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

**Morphine**—A fair volume of orders were booked for account of domestic and foreign buyers. Prices closed firm in sympathy with the enhanced cost of opium and in most quarters interests are looking for higher price levels in the near future. Makers are repeating quotations at \$5.50 an ounce for sulphate and muriate in 5-ounce containers, and \$6.95 for alkaloid and acetate, covering lots of twenty-five ounces in one delivery, respectively.

**Opium**—A continued scarcity of spot supplies and a good demand from both domestic and export buyers, sustained a firm trend of prices. Holders are quoting \$11 for druggists' quality and \$13 a pound for granular and powdered sorts.

**Potassium Prussiate, Yellow**—Liberal offerings and a small buying movement led to lower prices. Sellers are quoting \$1.75@\$1.80 a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Quicksilver**—Another sharp break in prices of \$10 per flask of 75 pounds, featured the market. Larger arrivals and a further accumulation of spot stocks led to active price-cutting by selling agents. Latter are quoting \$180@\$185 per flask of 75 pounds, as to terms of sale.

**Quinine**—A quiet tone pervades the market owing to moderate spot stocks and unimportant arrivals of supplies from abroad. Domestic makers are repeating former prices on the bulk basis of 75c a ounce for 100-ounce tins. Second hands have been booking small orders at prices ranging down to 72c an ounce, showing a slight decline in the minimum prices compared with the closing values of the past week.

**Sabadilla Seed**—Prices advanced sharply under limited offerings due to further inroads in spot stocks. Sellers are asking 26c for whole and 30c a pound for powdered on the spot.

**Sage, Australian**—Spot parcels of stemless closed firmer, owing to a scarcity of spot supplies and a stronger primary market. Holders are quoting up to 55c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Tartar Emetic**—Owing to the stronger and higher market for the crude material, prices of spot lots of U.S.P. were advanced. Holders are naming 61c@63c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Thymol**—Manufacturers announced a sharp advance in quotations to \$11@\$12 a pound, as to terms of sale, for spot lots. Scarcity of spot stocks and a better inquiry led to the rapid uplift of values.

**Tin Bichloride**—Crystals have been advanced by leading makers 3c to 35c@35½c a pound, as to quantity purchased. The rise is occasioned by reports of smaller stocks and a better demand.

**Tin Oxide**—Spot lots were lowered in price by makers 5c to 55c@57c a pound, as to quantity ordered. The decline in the market follows a slow demand and a fair accumulation of spot supplies.

**Turpentine, Venice, True**—Fair inroads in spot stocks and a broader inquiry from buyers, resulted in a fairly good rise in prices. Holders are asking \$1@\$1.15 a pound, as to terms of sale, on the spot.

## BILL INTRODUCED TO REGULATE USE OF ALCOHOL IN FLAVORING EXTRACTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—Congressman Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill (H. R. 13987) to regulate the use of alcohol in the manufacture and production of flavoring extracts.

The Gillett bill provides that any manufacturer or producer of flavoring extracts, who is also a distiller, may use in the manufacture or production of flavoring extracts the alcohol or distilled spirits produced by himself as such distiller, under such regulations and after the filing of such notices and bonds, together with the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, and upon such alcohol or distilled spirits so used there is to be collected a tax of 55 cents on each proof gallon of said alcohol or distilled spirits and these are not to be subject to any other assessment or tax under the internal revenue laws. A similar tax and a similar procedure is provided with respect to the withdrawal of alcohol or distilled spirits from any special bonded warehouse, in original packages, for use in making up flavoring extracts, and it is required in this connection that the use of alcohol or distilled spirits in the manufacture or production of flavoring extracts under this Act shall be begun and completed at the factory or premises of the manufacturer or producer under the immediate supervision of an officer of internal revenue, who is to make returns describing the kinds and quantities of flavoring extracts manufactured or produced by the use of such alcohol or distilled spirits, and is to affix such stamps and seals as may be prescribed, to the packages containing the flavoring extracts; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to provide by regulations the time within which flavoring extracts manufactured or produced by the use of alcohol or distilled spirits so withdrawn may be subject to inspection, and for final accounting for the use thereof and for rewarehouse or for payment of the tax on any portion of such alcohol or distilled spirits which remain unused.

Under the provisions of section 3, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be authorized to assign at each factory or premises where flavoring extracts are manufactured or produced by the use of alcohol or distilled spirits such internal revenue officers as may be necessary for the proper supervision of such manufacture or production, and the compensation during such assignment is to be not to exceed \$5 per day, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses, and also a reasonable allowance for their board bills, to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

## NEW LAW ON ALCOHOL EXPORTS IS REPORTED FAVORABLY BY SENATE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—The Senate Finance Committee has favorably reported, with the recommendation that it be passed without amendment, a bill which provides that under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, alcohol or other distilled spirits of a proof strength of not less than 180 degrees intended for export free of tax may be drawn from receiving cisterns at any distillery, or from storage tanks in any distillery warehouse, for transfer to tanks or tank cars for exportation from the United States, and all provisions of existing laws relating to the exportation of distilled spirits not inconsistent with the above shall apply to spirits removed for export under the provisions of the proposed law.

Under existing law, domestic spirits may be exported only in the distiller's original casks or packages. The shipment of spirits in tank cars would, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, afford equally good, if not better protection against loss, than if made in original packages, and would doubtless result in a material saving in the way of cooperage, freight charges, etc., as well as reducing the work incidental to the gauging of the spirits. Secretary McAdoo stated that as these shipments can be properly safeguarded by regulations, he could see no objection to the enactment of the bill.

## The Dyestuffs Market

**A Quiet Tone Prevails—Buyers Influenced Presumably by Rumors of Peace in Europe, and Hope for Greater Supplies and Lower Prices.**

With the quiet tone of the past week accentuated in the closing days, the dyestuffs market for the current week was slow in reacting, and the opening was dull and inauspicious. Later it recovered somewhat, but the buying of supplies is marked by that day-to-day attitude of the buyer, influenced, no doubt, by the hope that the peace movement abroad will soon dominate foreign events, and cause a downward revision in prices.

Sellers do not seem inclined to reduce prices, for they say there has been no great accumulation of stocks and a brisk buying movement would soon leave the market bare of materials. And the replenishment of stocks is constantly attended by a further inflation of values, due, in part, the dealers say, to the fact that interests in the primary markets have taken advantage of the confusion accompanying the raise in freight rates, the placing of restrictions and the other difficulties interposed in the movement of all commodities to advance their prices on all dyestuffs. The arrivals of East Indian products are greatly hindered by the necessity of re-shipment from English ports and the long delays thus occasioned have kept the local market very short of such supplies. Furthermore shippers still complain of being required to pay for the goods before they are released.

The few items in which any changes have occurred are detailed as follows:

**Cochineal**—Has had another uplift during the week and 80c@90c a pound is quoted for either the black or the silver bug.

**Gambier**—Inquiries are good and prices are looking upward. Difficulties in the way of re-shipment from English ports are keeping supplies low. Sellers in most instances are asking 16c@18c a pound. A car load lot is reported offered in the market at 14½c a pound.

**Indigo**—No change of any consequence was recorded from last quotations. Inquiries continue good with spot offerings small and arrivals immediately absorbed.

**Divi-Divi**—The high cost of divi-divi has restricted buying but few interests. Prices, however are firm. Freight rates are said to equal \$20 a ton.

**Logwood**—Logwood is to be had in greater abundance than other dyestuff materials and the nearness of the source may be depended upon to keep the market fairly well supplied. Spot stocks are small but sales for nearby deliveries are reported good. Prices have a wide range with the Haytian wood about equal to the inside price of the Jamaican. May deliveries for the latter are reported at from \$70 to \$80 a ton and spot from \$85 to \$100, and Haytian spot as high as \$85. There have been no changes in chips by some dealers who continue to quote as low as 15c a pound for spot and 9c@12c on contract. It is said that makers are still asking 75c@80c for immediate deliveries of extract, and 60c on contract.

**Soluble Blue**—A scarcity of the finished product and the strong position of the crudes again advanced the price of soluble blue, and the tendency is still upward. The low range quotation has been increased 25c, making that price \$2.25 a pound.

**Sumac**—Large inquiries and small arrivals have sustained the price of sumac even though actual sales are reported limited, and \$77@\$80 a ton seems the prevailing range. Some dealers are anticipating an \$85 market.

### JOSEPH MORNINGSTAR DEAD

The death of Joseph Morningstar, head of the firm of Charles Morningstar & Co., drug importers, occurred last week, at his home, 640 Riverside Drive, New York. He was born in Brooklyn and was in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Morningstar was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and later completed his studies in Dresden, Germany. He is survived by his wife, four sons and two daughters.

## Heavy Chemicals Market

**Second Hands Are Offering Stocks at Lower Prices—A Number of Important Price Reductions Are Recorded.**

Offerings by second hands at lower prices resulted in an easier market for heavy chemicals on some varieties which resulted in price reductions on bleaching powder, caustic soda and soda ash as well as on other varieties. The inability by exporters to obtain freight room for shipping goods purchased recently, resulted in a fair amount of resales of such holdings in the open market, which influenced an easier trend of values covering noteworthy declines on calcined potassium carbonate and yellow potassium prussiate, while such acids as oxalic, acetic, both U.S.P. and glacial, and boracic, citric, tartaric, powdered crystals and benzoic show noteworthy rises in prices, based on a scarcity of supplies and a broadening of the demand. Copperas is held at higher values while most potash products remain in strong position statistically, which bids well to increase under the steady depletion of spot supplies and unfavorable prospects for buyers to replenish their stocks for some time to come.

**Acid, Acetic**—Under an active demand from domestic and export buyers and meager spot offerings, prices scored a sharp advance, leading makers quoting 6c a pound for supplies in bulk, 28 degrees, for carlots.

**Acid, Acetic, Glacial**—Scarcity of spot lots led to many dealers asking higher prices up to 65c a pound, while makers are quoting 50c a pound for 99 per cent in carboys.

**Acid, Nitric**—Owing to the market being heavily oversold, prices show decided strength. Spot lots are quoted wholly nominal on the previous basis of 8½c a pound for 36 degrees.

**Acid, Oxalic**—A further decrease in spot stocks led to an advance of 5c to 72c@75c a pound for supplies in barrels by second hands, who are in control of spot stock.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—Larger offerings resulted in an easier market, but holders are still adhering to former prices at about \$75 a ton for supplies in tank cars for prompt shipment. Sellers are offering contracts covering deliveries over 1916 at \$50 a ton for 66 degrees.

**Acid, Tartaric**—Manufacturers are quoting 63c and 62c a pound for crystals and powdered respectively. Spot stocks are light and second hands are now asking 77c for crystals and about 72c@75c a pound for powdered.

**Sodium Bicarbonate**—Under a steady demand offerings are being readily absorbed at former values. Carlots are offered by dealers at \$1.65 for supplies in barrels and \$1.70 for supplies in kegs, f.o.b. plant.

**Sodium Carbonate**—Former prices are being adhered to by manufacturers who are supplying their customers at \$1.10 per 100 pounds for supplies of lump in barrels and \$1.25 per 100 pounds for granulated in kegs. Spot lots are being offered at \$1.20 and at \$1.40 per 100 pounds for lump and granulated in barrels and kegs, respectively.

**Acid, Muriatic**—Scarcity of spot supplies are still apparent owing to the oversold condition of the market. Quotations are wholly nominal at 3½c@3½c a pound for 18 degrees, as to size of purchase.

**Alum**—Potash alum is scarce on the spot and quoted nominal at 11c a pound, while lump and ground ammonia is held at 3½c@4½c a pound, respectively, as to terms of sale.

### LIGGETT COMPANY DECLares DIVIDEND

An initial dividend of 1½ per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Louis K. Liggett Company. All of the stock of the Liggett Company is owned by the United Drug Company.

**Chicago**—The old Howard drug store at Sunnyside avenue and North Clark street, known more recently as the Annex, has been bought by Lee M. Pedigo, who some time since disposed of his interest in the Central Drug Stores.

## Du Ponts Offer Government Plant for Making Nitrates

If Granted Free Water Power Rights Powder Concern Will Invest \$20,000,000 on Process of Extracting Chemicals from Air.

The one essential to the manufacture of explosives for which this country relies wholly upon foreign production is nitric acid, now produced from saltpeter imported from Chile. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the army, has several times urged upon Congress the necessity for providing a domestic supply of nitric acid, in order to assure the continued production of military explosives in case of war. European Governments have in recent years obtained such independent supplies by means of electro-chemical establishments in which the nitric acid is taken from the air by electricity produced cheaply and in large units by water power.

In a letter to the Secretary of War, Pierre S. Du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, has proposed that under certain conditions his company would construct a hydro-electric plant and electro-chemical establishment in this country and would supply the Government with nitric acid for military purposes, at prices to be fixed by the Government, both in times of peace and war.

President du Pont's letter in full is as follows:  
Wilmington, Del., March 26, 1916.  
Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

On frequent occasions during recent years General Crozier has called our attention to the menace involved by our dependence on foreign nations for our raw materials for nitric acid supply, this commodity being absolutely essential in the manufacture of smokeless powder and other explosives and in great demand as an essential in the manufacture of fertilizers. Several years ago the fixation of nitrogen from the air by use of the electric arc was found practicable abroad, and, with a view of implanting the industry in this country, (solving our problems here at home,) the du Pont Company sent a corps of its experts to Europe to thoroughly investigate the various processes there employed. As a result of these investigations the du Pont Company purchased the right of one of the leading processes used abroad, which process is now established in Europe on a commercial basis on a large scale of production.

As you know, the process of securing nitric acid from the air requires large units of hydro-electric power at a very low cost. Coincident with our investigations abroad, we have been studying the possibilities for satisfactory hydro-electric power in the United States, and we find that, while the power physically exists, it is not available because of Governmental restrictions. I enclose herewith for your consideration a tentative draft of a bill which we believe will protect the public interest and justify the investment of the capital essential to the solution of this problem in the United States. You will note the bill we submit provides that the company "shall deliver to the United States for military or naval purposes all or any part of the output of nitric acid at a price which shall include such profit as the Secretary of War shall determine to be reasonable."

With the way made clear, the du Pont Company stands ready to negotiate a contract under which it will begin the construction of a plant under such units and magnitude as may be agreed upon between the Government and the du Pont Company, the du Pont Company to furnish the capital. Should you desire to confer with me on any of the phases of

this question I will be pleased to make a trip to Washington at your pleasure.

Very truly yours,

PIERRE S. DU PONT, President

Hugh L. Cooper, Consulting Engineer for the du Pont Company, who presented the proposal to Secretary Baker, has said that the construction of the proposed plant would involve an investment of \$20,000,000, and that its establishment was impossible under the present water power laws.

The bill referred to in Mr. du Pont's letter, said Mr. Cooper, would be introduced in the Senate on April 4, probably by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware. This proposed law provides for grants or leases of power and dam sites in navigable streams or in the public lands for fifty years, the rates for power to be regulated by State commissions or by the Secretary of War in States where there are no such commissions.

At the end of the fifty-year term the Government is to have the option of taking over the plant upon payment of a fair value of the property, with no allowance for franchise value.

## Many Dyewoods to be Found in Dominican Republic

There are immense quantities of dyewood in the Dominican Republic, says Vice-Consul Carl M. F. von Zeinliniske of Santo Domingo. According to reliable reports, the northern part seems to be favored with a greater quantity, while the south seems to have the better quality. Up to the war most of the dyewood was shipped to Europe. It is but recently that shipments from this part of the country were made to the United States.

### Different Kinds of Dyewood—Transportation Facilities

There are two kinds of wood found in this country that are used for dyeing purposes. Fustic ("Mora" in Spanish) yields a yellow dye. It is found scattered over many parts of the island, but especially near the ports of Barahona, Azua, and in the southeastern section. Very few shipments of this wood were made in the past. Logwood ("Campeche" in Spanish) is extensively used for dyeing purposes. It supplies the well-known "logwood black," and serves also for dyeing blue. In the south it is found en masse at Bani, Palenque, and Nizao; also in San Pedro de Macoris and near the banks of the Ozama and Nigua Rivers.

The first three places, being small harbors near the port of Santo Domingo, are not recognized as foreign-trade ports. It is therefore necessary for foreign vessels to pay a tax of \$50 in order to have the privilege of coastwise trading. Otherwise, logwood brought to this port in Dominican boats must be reloaded. This probably is the best method, as these harbors are hardly more than open roadsteads and are dangerous for large vessels anchored at a convenient distance for loading.

The chief difficulty lies in transporting logs from the interior to the coast. This is done on carts drawn by oxen. Such haulage takes considerable time and is unreliable. A shipper never knows how much he can have at a certain time ready for shipment, and delay is costly when vessels are detained in the harbor.

### Port and Shipping Facilities—Prices of Logwood

The port facilities in Santo Domingo and other harbors are inadequate for handling large quantities of freight. A local shipper states that he had to purchase a lot on the other side of the river in order to store his freight until the arrival of a ship, on account of the insufficient space on the wharves.

The steamship lines touching at these ports are bound by contract to transport the sugar crop from the various plantations on the southwest coast, and are unable to carry other freight. The war caused the German line to discontinue its service and greatly reduced that of the French line. As a result but few steamers are available to transport the heavy sugar crop. Most of the logwood is therefore shipped in schooners at rates ranging up to \$10 per ton. Freight rates are going up steadily, and have doubled during the last few

months. A schooner that arrived here a week ago from a port on the Florida coast received \$10.50 per 1,000 feet of timber. Another is now expected upon which the rate for the same cargo and the same distance amounts to \$13.

Prices at present fluctuate constantly. The writer has conversed with every exporter of logwood in this city, and finds there is a great variety of prices, ranging from \$9 to \$15 per ton. The natives bring the wood to the coast and often sell it direct to shippers. Prices rise automatically with the increased demand.

#### The Northern District

Although a number of shipments have been made from Santo Domingo, the center of the exportation of logwood is still at Monte Christi. According to information received from Consular Agent Petit at that place there is but little logwood left in the neighborhood, on account of the continuous cutting and failure to replant. Cutting is now increased in order to supply the heavy demand from the United States. The exportation of logwood from Monte Christi is conducted exclusively by one firm (Lembcky & Co.). This concern possesses or controls practically all the growing logwood worth cutting in the parts of that Province which are easily accessible, and from which the wood may be carted to shipping points at a moderate cost. There is still much logwood in the remote interior, chiefly in the hilly sections, whether it is difficult to penetrate. Distance, lack of roads, and high cost of transportation have proved to be effective barriers in the way of exploitation. Consular Agent Petit, at Monte Christi, understands that the company in question has secured also the rights to the wood in the interior and controls the whole supply immediately or potentially available. Prices paid by the concern for logwood are approximately: Common average wood, \$7 per ton; fresh well-cleaned sapwood of good quality, \$9 to \$10 per ton. Sellers must deliver the wood free of charge at the beach or at Copey, an inland receiving station situated about 6 kilometers from Estero Balza, in Manzanillo Bay.

#### Stump Wastage

As previously mentioned, despite the great quantities of dyewood in this Republic, inadequate means of transportation to the coast as well as insufficient shipping facilities hinder exportation. The logwood is equal in quality to that exported from Haiti. Present methods of exploitation are wasteful. Stumps 2 to 3 feet high are left after cutting, although the lower section of the trunk is richest in actual coloring matter. An American firm with sufficient capital and employing up-to-date machinery could easily cut the trees even with the ground, leaving the roots for new growth. Some years ago two companies did attempt a more rational method of cutting. The use of old-fashioned machinery and the limited demand for dyewood at that time rendered their attempts unprofitable. There is no reason why an American firm could not now successfully exploit this vast supply of dyewood, especially when logwood brings \$50 per ton in New York.

The above information was obtained through personal interviews with shippers, ship captains, and natives who bring logwood to the coast. No Government publication is printed on the subject, and no investigation in this connection has ever been made.

(A list of logwood exporters in Santo Domingo City can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices. Refer to file No. 74019.)

#### MERCK & CO. TO GET METHYLENE BLUE FROM GERMANY

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3—The office of the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department has been advised by the British Embassy of the issuance by the British Foreign Office of a permit in favor of Merck & Company, New York, under which the uninterrupted shipment is guaranteed from Rotterdam of 2,200 pounds of methylene blue valued at 4,000 marks, and 44,500 pounds of potassium hydroxide sticks valued at 11,000 marks.

#### Committee is Appointed to Probe Dyestuff Situation

David Kirschbaum, president of the National Association of Clothiers and chairman of the recent conference at which representatives of more than thirty industries affected by the shortage of dyestuffs and coal-tar products decided on co-operation to effect legislation to expand the domestic industry, has appointed the following committee to handle the situation:

Henry Wigglesworth, vice-president of the Benzol Products Company, representing heavy chemicals; J. F. Schoellkopf, president of Schoellkopf-Hartford-Hanna Company, and W. Beckers, president W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., representing manufacturers of coal-tar dye products in the United States; Arthur H. Weed, secretary of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States; Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills of Boston; Hiram J. Potter, American Woolen Company, representing cloth manufacturers; D. F. Waters, president Master Dyers Association of Philadelphia; Albert Blum, United Piece Dye Works, representing dyers of fabrics of all kinds, and David Kirschbaum, representing distributors of the finished products.

William R. Corwine, secretary of the committee, is also secretary of the National Association of Clothiers. He is sending out letters to all retail clothiers telling them that most woolen and worsted mills have refused to guarantee colors of their fabrics for the fall and winter season, owing to the complete stoppage of imports of dyes, and the rapid exhaustion as well as the inadequacy of the domestic supply.

#### CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY DECLARES STOCK DIVIDEND OF 200 PER CENT

The board of directors of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, of New York, manufacturer of vaseline and medicinal specialties with vaseline as the basis, and a former Standard Oil subsidiary, voted a few days ago to declare a stock dividend of 200 per cent subject to ratification by the stockholders on May 4, of the necessary increase in the capital from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000.

Mr. Lamont, treasurer of the company, said that such a move had been under consideration for some time, but that it had been definitely decided upon by the directors only recently and that the stockholders had the final decision. He said that 40 per cent dividends had been paid for six years and in 1909, 60 per cent dividends were paid.

Accumulated surplus forms a large part of the 200 per cent dividend, according to Mr. Lamont, and not any extraordinarily large profits due to increased business abroad on account of the war as was reported. He admitted that both the foreign and domestic sales of the Chesebrough products had increased greatly during the last year and a half.

#### GOVERNMENT FINDS PRICE ADVANCES RANGE FROM 10 TO 1,000 PER CENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3—The General Supply Committee, which purchases practically all of the merchandise required by the various Government departments in Washington, in opening proposals for the supply of such goods for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, have noted increases in the prices of all supplies ranging from 10 to 1,000 per cent. The Committee is now engaged in the opening of the bids entered for this business. It is expected that there would be some increase in prices, as compared with a year ago, but the members of the committee have been greatly surprised at the extent of the jump. Cloths, textiles and stationery have advanced about 10 per cent, while chemicals, photographic supplies and similar materials have gone the limit of 1,000 per cent in increases over last year.

## British Banking Houses "Blacklist" American Firms

**Complaints Made to State Department That England is Attempting to Disrupt the Trade of This Country with Other Neutral Nations.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—A number of instances have been brought to the attention of the State Department where American export commission houses have been "blacklisted" to the extent that, because of present or previous transactions with the enemies of Great Britain, particularly with Germany, they have been denied the usual banking facilities of England. This condition would, if allowed, to continue, visitors to Washington point out, demoralize our trade not only with England itself but with the neutral countries of Europe and of South America where dependence is placed on the operations of British financial institutions, in that it will materially restrict the export business of the United States.

Specific instances are cited where large exporters of American goods doing business throughout the world, on shipping goods abroad under a sales agreement to draw against the bill of lading have found it impossible to make the usual collection by drawing on the consignee through a British controlled bank, refusal of such facilities being made because of the complained of trade with the enemy countries.

Many millions of dollars are involved in this so-called blacklisting of American firms and it has proven to have a decided adverse effect upon the activities of concerns who have large sums of money tied up in export transactions. The withdrawal of banking facilities in this way would seriously menace the credit of the firms concerned if some remedy is not available for them. The difficulty is not so much with the manufacturing concerns as with the commission merchants who do business on a margin and who, because of their great activities, must necessarily depend upon a quick turn-over of their stocks.

This action on the part of the British authorities is in line with the plan to completely cut off the commerce of Germany and Austria. It is not necessary that the concerns proceeded against be actually involved in commerce with Germany—such action may be taken based on past performances as well as where the British authorities "are led to believe" that all or a part of the proceeds from transactions with neutral countries, or goods consigned to neutral countries, are intended to find their way into Teuton hands.

The handling of such matters as these has devolved upon the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser and it is reported that Dr. Charles A. Holder, head of that bureau of the State Department has been eminently successful in securing the removal from the blacklist of the firms who have applied for such aid. When complaint is made of this action on the part of the British Government, the matter is immediately taken up with the British Embassy by Dr. Holder. It is for him to convey assurances that the firm or firms in question are honorable American firms and he must assume the responsibility that these transactions which depend upon the discounting by the British banks of the bills of lading are not based upon transactions which ultimately work to the benefit of the enemy countries. In other words, he must be able to show, and must be able to stand back of such showing, that the English banks are not being used to develop trade against the interests of Great Britain. He must also be able to give assurances that the firms in question are strictly American and have no connections whatsoever with German or Austrian concerns.

Naturally, these matters must all be taken up in an informal way for the Government of the United States has not recog-

nized the right of Great Britain to interfere with American commerce with the neutral nations of Europe. This is one form of interference, for under ordinary conditions Great Britain would not seek so to hamper our trade, that is most serious, and the fact that Dr Holder has been so successful in straightening out these matters is very commendatory. He is putting into this end of the diplomatic game the same sort of energy which brought him such success in relieving importers to the fullest possible extent of the drastic provisions of the British Order in Council of March 11.

## Anti-Dumping Legislation Practically Agreed Upon

(Continued from page 4)

society, a commission of ten thousand chemists with a carefully selected committee to investigate the subject of dyestuffs and explosives, and report as to necessity for action in view of the upheavals occasioned by the war. What I would prefer, however, as a practical proposition, would be something on the French system where they now have in their tariff commission, as I understand it named by the committee corresponding to our Ways and Means Committee here, a body of 44 representatives of the leading industries in France. They serve without pay and as a matter of patriotic duty for the best interests of France. Their expenses, however, are paid, and they are authorized to employ and pay for such assistance as they need. Whenever a proposition looking to the amendment of their tariff schedules comes before the French Parliament, it is automatically referred to the commission. The commission meets and investigates the case. The various industries are all represented and the bearing of the changes on each one of them is fully and clearly understood, and the welfare of the nation, rather than the advantage of the individual, is the object sought, and when found, the facts are reported back to the French Parliament. The measure then goes to the proper committee and with full knowledge of the situation before it, Parliament exercises its judgment as to what is best to do concerning it.

"Nothing of this kind has yet been found in any of the twenty propositions we have before us. It is exceedingly doubtful, in view of the utter absence of anything with reference to the matter, in the Democratic platform, whether an independent proposition for a tariff commission would pass both the House and the Senate. If it passes at all, it will probably be because it is tied up with something else which, in view of existing emergencies, may seem essential.

"As to what will happen it is difficult for me to say, for the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have no knowledge whatever of what is going on except as it comes to them by rumor and hearsay, as there has been but one meeting of the Ways and Means Committee so far at this session of Congress, and that was with reference to the repeal of the free sugar clause and action concerning this was found to be unanimous before the meeting was called; so that the guess of anybody in regard to it is just as good as that of any one actually on the committee. Indeed, I doubt very much if any fixed policy of raising revenue or revenue legislation has yet been determined upon even by the Democratic members. It is difficult to see how it can be, in view of the large expenditures which confront us, until the aggregate amount required is clearly and distinctly known. This means a very protracted session of Congress."

## PARK SUIT MAY BE DISMISSED

In a decision handed down last Friday by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court in New York he intimated that he would dismiss the bill of complaint in the case of the John D. Park & Son Company against Schieffelin & Co., Bruen, Ritchey & Co. and other prominent wholesale drug concerns. The court gave formal notice, however, that the bill of complaint might be amended, and he has set April 10, 10:30 a.m., as the time for hearing of the motion to amend. The case, as it stands, is to be dismissed because of technical defects in the plaintiff's bill of complaint.

# Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Mar. 29 to Apr. 4, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

<b>ACID—</b>	84 drs. cresylic, Condensite Co., Manchester.	40 demijohns, Paul Puttmann, Barcelona.	10 cs. petit grain, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Buenos Ayres.
43 pgs. benzoic, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam.	79 drs., George Tahen, Rio de Janeiro.	1 cs. pine needle, Chas. Dahlen, Christiana.	
50 cks. oxalic, Perth Amboy Chem. Co., Christiania.	49 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Buenos Ayres.	20 cs. almond, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles.	
100 cs. citric, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.	30 drs., W. R. Grace & Co., Buenos Ayres.	1 cs. essential, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles.	
300 cs. citric, Lazard Freres, Marseilles.	3 drs., Chas. Garrigues & Co., St. Johns, N. F.	20 cs. essential, 182 cs. olive, Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles.	
12 drs. cresylic, Lehn & Fink, Glasgow.	GUMS—	135 cs. olive, 32 cs. essential, 25 cs. nut oil, George Lueders & Co., Marseilles.	
30 drs. cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Glasgow.	11 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braich, London.	10 bbls. olive Mediterranean Products Co., Barcelona.	
50 cks. cresylic, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., London.	29 cs., 12 cs. tragacanth, A. Klipstein & Co., London.	50 cs. copaiba oil, G. Amsinck & Co., Manoas.	
61 cs. acid, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., Havana.	210 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., London.	35 cks. fusel, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Rotterdam.	
25 cks., 50 cks. cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester.	66 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.	10 cs. Haarlem, Chas. Tilly, Rotterdam.	
74 cks., 50 cks. cresylic, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Manchester.	150 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., London.	4 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Itacoatiara.	
150 cks. cresylic, W. E. Jordon, Inc., Manchester.	30 cs. tragacanth, Brown Bros. & Co., London.	49 cs. palm oil, Colgate & Co., Farcados.	
100 cks. cresylic, McLaughlin, Gormely & King Co., Manchester.	36 bxs. asafetida, Brown Bros. & Co., London.	39 cks. palm oil, Stanley Jordon & Co., Liverpool.	
100 bbls. cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester.	50 bgs. ester, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.	2 cs. orange, United Fruit Co., Kingston.	
50 bbls. carbolic, White Tar Co., Manchester.	52 cs. tragacanth, F. Bredt & Co., London.	100 bbls. creosote, T. D. Downing & Co., Manchester.	
<b>ALCOHOL—</b>	HERBS—	200 bbls. creosote, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Manchester.	
1 drum, H. K. Mulford Co., Havana.	70 bs. medicinal, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Barcelona.	200 cks. cod liver oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.	
<b>ANNATO—</b>	JUICES—	28 bbls. cod liver, Stallman & Co., St. Johns, N. F.	
40 bgs., American Trading Co., Central America.	8 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London.	45 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, St. Johns, N. F.	
<b>ARSENIC—</b>	LAC—	<b>OPIUM—</b>	
165 cks., Innis, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam.	29 cks., Rogers, Pyatt Shellac Co., London.	5 cs. Stillwell & Gluding, Marseilles.	
100 cks., Perth Amboy Chem. Works, Rotterdam.	LEAVES—	5 cs., Nat'l Drug & Chem. Co., Marseilles.	
<b>BALSAM—</b>	50 bs. sage, Stanley Jordon & Co., Rotterdam.	30 bgs. ipecac, S. E. Hayman & Co., Bahia.	
33 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Manaos.	415 bs. coca, Merck & Co., Rotterdam.	850 bgs. caraway, Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.	
60 cs. copaiba, Meyer & Co., Maracaibo.	8 bs. coca, G. Amsinck & Co., Rio de Janeiro.	50 bgs. poppy, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.	
51 cs. copaiba, George J. Constable, Maracaibo.	LICORICE—	112 bgs. coriander, Archibald & Lewis, London.	
43 cs. copaiba, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.	78 bs. root, A. Joessen, Barcelona.	100 sacks mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.	
10 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Maracaibo.	105 cs. paste, Henry Utard, Barcelona.	200 bs. cloves, Lewis German & Co., London.	
20 cs. copaiba, Scholtz & Co., Maracaibo.	15 pgs., S. B. Penick & Co., London.	374 sacks mustard, Old & Wallace, London.	
<b>BARK—</b>	LITHOPONE—	68 bgs. poppy, 240 bgs. rapeseed, D. P. Cruikshank, London.	
434 bs. cinchona, Merck & Co., Rotterdam.	400 cks., Benjamin Moore & Co., Rotterdam.	68 bgs. poppy, 4 bgs. cumin, J. R. Marquette, Jr., London.	
2,900 bgs. mangrove, A. Klipstein & Co., London.	LOGWOOD—	271 bgs. mustard, J. Kissock & Co., London.	
<b>BEANS—</b>	159 cks., West Indian Chem. Co., Kingston.	400 bgs. mustard, 400 bgs. poppy, W. R. Grace & Co., Rotterdam.	
49 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Marseilles.	MAGNESITE—	100 bgs. poppy, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.	
<b>BERRIES—</b>	629 pgs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam.	250 bgs. caraway, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.	
22 bgs. juniper, P. W. Engs & Co., London.	67 cks. calcined (not purified), C. B. Richardson & Co., Rotterdam.	68 bgs. poppy, D. P. Cruikshank & Co., London.	
<b>CASEIN—</b>	MANGANESE—	180 sacks mustard, J. Kissock & Co., London.	
125 bgs., 66 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., London.	11 cs. hyposulphite, Fellows Medical Mfg. Co., London.	<b>PERFUMERY—</b>	
131 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.	MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—	24 pgs., F. R. Arnold & Co., London.	
4 cs., T. Leeming & Co., London.	31 pgs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.	4 cs. artificial (without alcohol), Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.	
2,289 bgs. Bank of N. Y., Buenos Ayres.	8 cs. drugs, Lehn & Fink, Havre.	1 cs., V. Vivardon, Bordeaux.	
<b>CHALK—</b>	32 pgs. drugs, Dodge & Ottoc Co., London.	2 cs., Tice & Lynch, Bordeaux.	
20 cks., 83 kegs, P. E. Anderson & Co., Manchester.	MERCURY—	2 cs., A. Bunont, Havre.	
<b>COPRA—</b>	3 flasks, Butters, Divisador & Co., Central America.	16 cs., Elsen & Brewer, Havre.	
130 bgs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Samana.	23 bottles, Broadway Trust Co., Liverpool.	8 pgs., Wakem & McLaughlin, London.	
<b>CUTTLEFISH BONE—</b>	500 bottles, Am. Express Co. (in transit) Liverpool.	<b>PETIT GRAIN—</b>	
1 cs., J. Elset & Co., Havre.	NAPHTHALENE—	24 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Buenos Ayres.	
<b>DIVI-DIVI—</b>	54 cks. flake, John D. Lewis, London.	<b>POTASSIUM—</b>	
1,004 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Monte Christi.	39 cks. flake, Hatch Bros., London.	33 pgs. permanganate, A. Klipstein & Co., London.	
634 bgs., Mecke & Co., Monte Christi.	38 cs. flake, White Tar Co., London.	<b>QUININE—</b>	
204 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata.	39 cks. flake, R. Hillier Sons & Co., London.	5 cs. muriate, McKesson & Robbins, London.	
102 seroons, J. J. Julio & Co., Puerto Plata.	50 cks. ball, Towns & James, London.	5 cs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam.	
<b>ERGOT—</b>	38 cks. flake, Jonas & Naudin, London.	<b>ROOTS—</b>	
32 bgs. rye, McLaughlin, Gormely & King Co., London.	38 cks. flake, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., London.	2 bgs. sarsaparilla, Davies, Turner & Co., Kingston.	
30 bgs. rye, W. Benkert, London.	58 cks. flake, Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester.	2 cs. iris, W. Largellere, London.	
<b>ESSENCE—</b>	OILS—	11 cs., A. H. Ringk & Co., London.	
20 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.	60 cs. peanut, Rutger, Bleeker & Co., Rotterdam.	57 bgs. white mineral, F. G. Clark & Co., London.	
<b>EXTRACTS—</b>	6 cs. Haarlem, Chas. Tilly, Rotterdam.	25 pgs. iris, R. F. Downing & Co., London.	
2 pgs. beechwood, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, London.	10 bbls. paraffin, Oil Products Co., London.		
38,904 bgs. quebracho, N. Y. Quebracho Ex. Co., Bahia.	5 bbls. white mineral, F. G. Clark & Co., London.		
<b>GERLATIN—</b>			
13 cs., B. Hensel & Lorbacher, Rotterdam.			
<b>GLYCERIN—</b>			
3 dcs., American Trading Co., Montevideo.			
24 demijohns, A. Klipstein & Co., Barcelona.			

## Importations—*Cont'd*

114 bgs. mustard, Van Loan & Co., London.

215 bgs. mustard, Old & Wallace, London.  
10 bgs. aniseed, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

562 bgs. capsicum, Old & Wallace, London.

### SODIUM—

8 cks. ferrocyanide, Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam.

300 sacks silico-fluoride, C. B. Richard & Co., Copenhagen.

### SPICES—

1,200 bgs. pepper, Jas. W. Phyne & Co., Rotterdam.

216 pgs. cassia, Old & Wallace, Rotterdam.

173 bgs. capsicum, McLaughlin, Gormey, King & Co., London.

109 bgs. capsicum, J. Korn, London.

200 bs. cloves, W. Schade & Co., London.

120 bgs. 400 lbs. pepper, L. Littlejohn & Co., London.

256 bgs. pepper, E. B. Millard & Co., London.

400 bgs. pepper, Thompson, Taylor Spice Co., London.  
577 bgs. pepper, Standard Bank So. Africa, London.

600 bgs. pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Rotterdam.

46 cs. nutmegs, Frame & Co., Rotterdam.

105 pgs. nutmegs, P. H. Petry & Co., Rotterdam.

71 cs., 45 cs. nutmegs, Wm. Tappenbeck, Rotterdam.

139 bgs. red pepper, John Kissock & Co., Liverpool.

16 cs. ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.

218 bgs. spent ginger, Frame & Co., London.

### SPONGES—

15 cs., Gallagher & Asche, London.

44 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.

313 bs. sponge and refuse, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.

### TARTAR—

226 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.

45 bgs., American Cream Tartar Co., Marseilles.

**TETRACHLORMETHANE—**

9 drs., G. Amsinck & Co., Manchester.

### VIROL—

3 cs., Etna Chemical Co., London.

### WATER—

300 cs. mineral, R. F. Downing & Co., London.

185 cs., 410 cs. mineral, R. F. Downing & Co., Havre.

100 cs., 450 cs. mineral, H. Gourd, Havre.

### WAX—

20 bgs. black, H. Battin & Co., London.

21 bgs. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Puerto Plata.

28 seroons bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Monte Christi.

1 bg. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Samana.

3 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., San Pedro de Macoris.

4 bgs. bees, Lawrence, Turnure & Co., San Domingo.

6 bgs. bees, G. J. Constable & Co., San Domingo.

3 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo.

### ZINC—

1 csk. sulphite, Davies, Turner & Co., London.

40 cks. oxide, Brown Bros. & Co., Manchester.

## THE TREND OF THE SPICE MARKET

John Clarke & Co., New York, in their report on spices, dated April 1, said:

"The market is narrow with little influential trading in any of the standard grades and few and unimportant price changes in the general list, though the routine demand for miscellaneous stuff, for current grinding and export needs, is rather more active again."

"Here and there some surplus stock is being marketed; this pressure is largely offset, irregular and unimportant as it is, by the average scarcity, which is very marked in so many grades."

"The very acute stage now at hand in the ocean freight situation forces itself to the front as a very serious factor pointing to even higher prices and even more costly and irritating delays for the future. We believe this freight question is the most menacing and consequential of all the war conditions affecting Oriental produce, and it is a condition which deserves more attention than it is attracting."

"And the future, generally speaking, of spices, assuming that peace is still measurably distant in Europe is one of undoubted uncertainty. Spices are not like pianos and victrolas, and so forth. The consumption is unchanged and unaffected to any considerable degree by adverse and reactionary trade conditions, or conditions that affect other merchandise, because the per capita use and need of spices is so small that it doesn't make much if any difference to the ultimate consumer what he pays for what spices he eats."

"This market has to take care of the largest demand ever known for American consumption as well as the increased quantities needed for both export in the crude state and for the needs of canned goods products, in which the trade is so very heavy."

"Many surprises are probable before summer comes, in the way of increased consuming demand, unexpected delays and crop shortages, and other little things of that kind.. There are likely to be violent price fluctuations, and the list will demand constant revision and scrutiny."

## CARPENTER CHEMICAL COMPANY PAY 8 PER CENT DIVIDEND

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Carpenter Chemical Company, Co-operative, held in the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., March 25, listened to reports showing a very prosperous condition of the company's affairs. An 8 per cent dividend was declared.

The auditor's report, read by the treasurer, showed that the company has earned 20 per cent on its outstanding stock during this first year's business and was able to reduce its good will account by a substantial sum.

The secretary's report showed conclusively that the Detroit plan of having trade marks in the drug business owned by retailers and the profits distributed in proportion to sales can

be worked out, and at a profit as is shown in this case. In addition to the reduction in the good will account and the substantial surplus, several thousand dollars of profits were shared with the stockholders who purchased and sold Carpenter's liquid court plaster and Patterson's toothache wax during the year.

The following retailers were elected to fill the expiring terms of five directors: Re-elected, J. H. Webster, Detroit; S. C. Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. M. Dadd, Milwaukee, Wis.; new, R. E. Bodimer, Detroit and E. O. Bertram, Detroit. Directors who continue in office are E. E. Earnshaw of New York, N. Y.; J. P. Crowley, Chicago; G. M. Eddington, Sacramento; Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland; Henry Riechel, Grand Rapids; E. H. Cox, Atlanta; Mahlon K. Smith, A. P. Young, G. W. Stevens and A. M. Edwards, Detroit.

The Directors re-elected officers as follows: President, J. H. Webster; vice-president, A. P. Young; treasurer and general manager, G. W. Stevens, and secretary, A. M. Edwards.

## MINNEAPOLIS DRUG JOBBER SAYS BUSINESS IN NORTHWEST IS GOOD

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Apr. 3—General trade in the Northwest is unusually active, according to S. D. Andrews, vice-president and treasurer of the Minneapolis Drug Company. "The present situation is the best in two years," he said, "and the outlook for future business is good." Big crops are declared to be the cause for trade stimulation in the Northwest.

The only disturbing element is declared to be a late spring. Snow lies deep in many parts of the Northwest and seeding has been delayed.

The tendency of the market in this section is upward. Foreign goods reflect a spectacular advance and domestic wares indicate unsettled conditions due to heavy demand.

Conservation of supplies and discouragement of purchase for speculative purposes are features in the advice to the trade.

**Ashland, Wis.**—The Harrison drug store has been sold by the Woodhead Bros. to R. S. Jones and H. T. Hanson, who will conduct the business under the firm name of the Ashland Pharmacy. The new owners have been employed for several years in the two drug stores conducted by the Woodhead Bros.

**Green Bay, Wis.**—Arthur R. Bokel, for the past five years assistant manager of the McDonald pharmacy, has purchased the Homer C. Vincent drug store in Green Bay.

**Mitchell, S. D.**—F. H. Bobb, formerly of Boland, S. D., has purchased the Ferris Brothers store here and will install new fixtures.

**Wausauke, Wis.**—O. H. Herrmann has sold his pharmacy here and has opened a new drug store at Bear Creek, Wis.

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE.—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.**

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid	lb. 2.75	— 3.25	Valerate	lb. —	5.50	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).	lb. .75	— .79
Acetone	lb. .45	— .47	Subcarbonate	lb. 3.40	3.45	Ergot, Kussian	lb. .85	— .89
Acetone, pure, med.	lb. —	—	Subgallate	lb. 3.00	3.05	Spanish	lb. .50	— .60
Acetophenetidin	lb. 25.00	— 25.50	Subnitrate	lb. 3.10	3.15	Ether, U.S.P.	lb. .44	— .49
Aconite, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	ea. —	— 1.65	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)	lb. —	—	U.S.P., 1880	lb. .18	— .26
Agar, Agar	lb. .43	.57	Borax, in bbls.	lb. .064	.07%	Washed	lb. .06	— .75
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal. 2.68	— 2.70	Bordeaux Mixture-paste	lb. .034	.05%	Eucalyptol	lb. .12	— .13
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal. 2.70	— 2.72	Powdered, bbls.	lb. .07	.09	Formaldehyde	lb. .60	— .63
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal. 2.72	— 2.74	Bromine, bulk	lb. —	—	Fowler's Earth, powd.	lb. .80	— 1.05
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. .61	.62	Burgundy Pitch	lb. .034	.05	Gelatin, silver	lb. .73	— .80
188 proof	gal. .60	.62	Imported	lb. .13	.14	Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb. 2.47	— .57
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal. .66	.67	Cadmium Bromide	lb. —	— 4.25	Glucose	lb. 100 lbs.	— 2.53
97 p. c.	gal. .71	.72	Iodide	lb. —	— 5.25	Gold	lb. .60	— .63
Purified	gal. 1.00	— 1.02	Metal sticks	lb. —	— 1.90	Drums and bbls., added.	lb. —	—
Aldehyde, com.	lb. .65	.70	Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	lb. 14.00	— 15.00	C.P., in cans	lb. —	—
Almonds, bitter	lb. .28	.30	Bromide	oz. 10.70	— 12.00	Dynamite, drums included	lb. .57	— .58
Sweet	lb. .25	.29	Citrated	lb. —	— 6.50	Saponification, loose	lb. .46	— .47
Meal	lb. .28	.29	Sulphate	oz. .85	.95	Soap Lye, loose	lb. .41	— .42
Aloin	lb. .80	.84	Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb. 1.45	— 1.50	Glycyrrhizin Ammoniated	lb. 3.50	— 3.75
Ammonium Acetate	lb. .95	— 1.00	Hypophosphite	lb. .76	.78	God Powder	lb. —	— 2.00
Metallic,	lb. 1.60	— 1.65	Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .30	.35	Grains of Paradise	lb. .99	— 1.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb. .25	.30	Sulpho-carbonate	lb. —	— 2.50	Guaiacol, liquid	lb. —	—
Ambergis, black	oz. 12.00	— 15.00	Camphor, Am., refined, bbls., bulk, lb.	lb. .49	.50	Guaiacol, Carbonate	oz. —	—
Grey	oz. 22.50	— 27.50	Squares of 4 ounces	lb. .50	.51	Salicylate	oz. 1.60	— 1.85
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb. .65	.90	16's in 1 lb. carton	lb. .51	.52	Guarana	lb. 1.15	— 1.25
Benzoate	lb. 5.25	— 5.75	24's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb. .52	.52%	Gum Cotton	oz. .18	— .20
Bichromate, C.P.	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	32's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb. .52	.52%	Haarlem Oil	lb. 2.50	— 2.80
Bromide	lb. 4.50	— 4.51	Cases of 100 blocks	lb. .52	.52%	Hexamethylbenzene	lb. .75	— .80
Carb., Dom.	lb. .083	.09	Japan, refined	lb. .46	.47	Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb. .23	— .27
Resub., Cubes	lb. .26	.30	Monobromated	lb. 4.45	— 4.50	Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb. .14	— .16
Fluoride	lb. .45	.50	Cantharides, Chinese	lb. 1.55	— 1.60	Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	— 21.00
Hypophosphite	lb. —	— 1.85	Powdered	lb. 1.45	— 1.50	Hydroquinone	lb. 7.00	— 7.25
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb. 4.15	— 4.19	Russian	lb. 6.00	— 6.25	Ichthyol	lb. 4.25	— 4.50
Molybdate	lb. —	— 5.50	Caramel	lb. .45	.50	Iodine, Resublimed	lb. 4.20	— 4.25
Muriate, C.P.	lb. .19	— 1.19%	Carbon Dioxide	lb. .06	.14	Iodoform, Powdered	lb. —	— 5.00
Nitrate, Cryst.	lb. .28	.30	Bisulphite	lb. .07	.13	Crystals	lb. —	— 5.50
Gran.	lb. .28	.30	Cassia Fistula	lb. .10	.11%	Iron Hypophosphite	lb. 1.60	— 1.70
Oxalate	lb. .85	.95	Castoreum	lb. 10.00	— 11.10	Perchloride	lb. .17	— .22
Persulphate	lb. .90	— 1.00	Cerium Oxalate	lb. .60	.65	Sub-sulphate	lb. .18	— .22
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb. .55	.60	Chalk, prec. light	lb. .05	.05%	Isinglass, American	lb. .75	— .77
Salicylate	lb. 3.25	— 3.50	Heavy	lb. .04	.05	Russian	lb. 7.45	— 7.95
Sulphate	lb. .05	.12	Chloride Hydrate	lb. 1.38	— 2.00	Kamala, U.S.P.	lb. 1.75	— 1.80
Amyl Acetate	gal. 3.75	— 4.00	Willow, powd.	lb. .04	.05	Kaolin	lb. .02	— .03
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb. .15	— .20	Chloral Hydrate	lb. 1.36	— 1.45	Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb. .25	— .27
Needle	lb. .47½	.48	Chlorine liquid	lb. .15	.24	Lanolin, hydrous	lb. 1.00	— 1.05
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb. —	—	Chloroform	lb. .70	.72	Anhydrous	lb. 1.40	— .50
Free sulphur	lb. .48	.49	Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	lb. 4.25	— 4.50	Lead Carbonate, med.	lb. .45	— .50
Crimson	lb. .72	.76	Oleate, powd. (20%)	lb. .80	.90	Chloride	lb. .55	— .60
Antipyrine, bulk	lb. 62.00	— 65.00	Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb. .41	.42	Iodide	lb. 3.75	— 4.00
Arec Nuts	lb. .08	.09%	Boxes	lb. .42	.44	Licorice, mass	lb. .17	— .18
Powdered	lb. .11	.14	Fingers	lb. .42	.43	Stick, domestic	lb. .35	— .36
Argols	lb. .17	.19	Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz. 6.55	— 8.60	Foreign	lb. .45	— .48
Arrowroot, Bermuda St. Vincent, bbls.	lb. .50	.55	Ounces	oz. 6.35	— 8.40	Lithium Benzoate	lb. 8.00	— 8.25
.07	— .07%	Phosphate	oz. 6.35	— 6.55	Carbonate	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	
Arsenic, red	lb. —	—	Sulphate	oz. 6.75	— 6.95	Salicylate	lb. 4.00	— 4.50
White	lb. .06	.06%	Collodion, U.S.P.	lb. .33	.38	London Purple	lb. 2.45	— 2.50
Atropine, Alk.	oz. 60.00	— 65.00	Flexible, U.S.P.	lb. .39	.43	Regular	lb. 1.25	— 1.50
Sulphate	oz. 55.00	— 60.00	Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb. .21	.25	Lycopodium	lb. 2.75	— 2.80
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .25	.26	Powdered	lb. .55	.60	Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb. .16	— .17
Parium Carb., prec.	lb. .15	.25	Pulp	lb. .61	.65	Glycerophosphate	lb. —	— 4.00
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb. —	— 2.00	Spanish Apples	lb. .50	.55	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.65	— 1.75
Chlorate	lb. —	—	Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb. .35	.60	Peroxide	lb. 1.65	— 1.70
Nitrate	lb. .15	.16	Oleate, powd. (20%)	lb. —	— 1.50	Salicylate	lb. Nominal	—
Peroxide	lb. —	—	Cotton Soluble	lb. .79	— 1.00	Sulphate, Epsom Salts	lb. 3.75	— 4.05
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal. 1.65	— 1.70	Coumarin, refined	lb. 8.50	— 9.00	Domestic, in bbls., 100 lbs.	lb. —	—
St. Thomas	gal. 3.00	— 3.05	Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb. —	—	Manganese Glycerophos.	lb. —	— 4.50
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb. —	—	Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb. 13.00	— 14.00	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.60	— 1.75
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal. —	— 23	Resins	lb. —	—	Peroxide	lb. .70	— .75
Wood bbls.	gal. —	— 26	Creosote, Beechwood	lb. —	—	Salicylate	lb. —	—
Benzol, pure white	gal. .90	— 1.00	Resins	lb. —	—	Sulphate, Epsom Salts	lb. —	—
90 per cent	gal. .90	.95	Cresol, U.S.P.	gal. 1.15	— 1.20	Domestic, in bbls., 100 lbs.	lb. 3.75	— 4.05
Benzonaphthal	lb. 2.75	— 3.00	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb. .32	.34	Manganese Glycerophos.	lb. —	—
Berberine Sulphate	oz. 1.90	— 2.00	Jeweler's large	lb. .69	.75	Hypophosphite	lb. 1.60	— 1.75
Beta Naphthol	lb. 1.50	— 2.95	Small	lb. .50	.55	Peroxide	lb. 1.65	— 1.70
Bismuth, Citrate	lb. 3.50	— 3.52	French	lb. .19	.20	Salicylate	lb. Nominal	—
Salicylate	lb. —	— 3.90	Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb. .12	.13	Sulphate, Epsom Salts	lb. 3.75	— 4.05
65%	lb. —	— 3.75	Domestic Potato	lb. .08	.09%	Domestic, in flasks, 75 lbs.	lb. 180.00	— 185.00
Subcarbonate	lb. 3.40	— 3.45	Dover's Powder	lb. 2.35	— 2.65	Bisulphite	lb. —	— 2.74
Subiodide	lb. —	— 5.25	Dragons Blood	lb. .25	.60	Iodide, green	lb. —	— 4.95
Tannate	lb. —	— 3.50	Reeds	lb. .85	.90	Red	lb. —	— 5.05
			Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea. —	— 3.75	Yellow	lb. —	— 4.95

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....	oz. 5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials.....	5.55	— 5.60
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes.....	5.75	— 5.80
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.....	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride.....lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.07	— .08
Irish.....lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin.....oz.	13.05	— 15.00
Grain, Cab.....lb.	12.00	— 12.10
Tonquin.....lb.	16.00	— 19.05
Drogists.....lb.	16.00	— 16.50
Naphthalene, flake.....lb.	8.50	— 9.10
Balls.....lb.	.15	— .16
Nickel and Ammon, Sulphate.....lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate.....lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.07	— .07½
Powdered.....lb.	.10	— .12
Opium, cases.....lb.	11.50	— 11.60
Jobbing lots.....lb.	11.55	— 11.65
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	13.00	— 13.10
Granular.....lb.	13.00	— 13.10
Orthoform.....oz.	1.35	
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	
Papain.....lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Papain.....lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.....gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.32	— .33
Petroleum, light amber, bbls.....lb.	.03½	— .04
Cream.....lb.	.054	— .05½
Lily white.....lb.	.07½	— .08
Snow white.....lb.	.11½	— .11¾
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Phosphorus.....lb.	.35	— 1.00
Paste.....lb.	.07	— .08
Pilocarpine.....oz.	4.05	— 5.00
Piperidine.....oz.	.85	
Piperin.....oz.	.50	— .55
Podophylin, U.S.P.....oz.	2.65	— 2.80
Poppy Heads.....lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Bicarb.....lb.	1.40	— 1.42
Bisulphite.....lb.	.50	— .60
C.F.....lb.	.75	
Bromide.....lb.		— 5.50
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	1.70	— 1.72
Cyanide Mixture.....lb.	.37	— .38
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Lactophosphate.....oz.		— .25
Permanganate.....lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Salicylate.....lb.	3.00	— .75
Sulphate, pure.....lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.....lb.	.60	— .75
Tartare, pow'd.....lb.	.75	— .80
Pumice Stone, pow'd.....lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue.....oz.		— 2.50
Quassia chips.....lb.	.08	— .09
Raspberries.....lb.	.07	— .08
Powdered.....lb.	.09	— .10
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.		.75
50-oz. tins.....oz.		.75½
25-oz. tins.....oz.		.76
5-oz. tins.....oz.		.77
1-oz. tins.....oz.		.80
Second hands.....oz.		.75
Amsterdam.....oz.	.50	— 2.25
German.....oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java.....oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin.....lb.	20.00	— 21.00
Roselle Sal.....lb.	.33½	— .34
Rose Water, triple dist., demij. lb.	.59	— .60
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.....lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin.....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Second hands.....lb.	12.50	— 13.00
Safrol.....lb.	.31	— .32
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	5.50	— 6.45
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Sandalwood.....lb.	.10	— .15
Ground.....lb.	.12	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb.	36.00	— 38.00
Powdered.....lb.	37.00	— 39.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Powdered.....lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.25½	— .26½
Silver Chloride.....oz.	.55	— .60
Nitrate.....oz.	.38½	— .40½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).oz.	.38	— .40
Oxide.....oz.	.95	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.15	— .16
Marseilles, white.....lb.	.10½	— .11
Green, pure.....lb.	.10½	— .11
Ordinary.....lb.	.08	— .09
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.10½	— .13
Ordinary.....lb.	.08	— .09
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.11	— .12
Cacodylate.....oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Citrate.....lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Powdered.....lb.		— 3.80
Bicarb, English.....lb.		.03½
Amer, f.o.b. works.....lb.		.02
Bromide.....lb.		— 3.50
Glycerophosphate, 75%.....lb.		1.25
Hypophosphite.....lb.		.78
Iodide.....lb.		3.50
Nitrate, technical.....lb.		.18
U. S. P.		.25
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.		.05
Recrystallized.....lb.		.09
Dried.....lb.		.20
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.		.05
Salicylate.....lb.		.25
Sulphate, U.S.P.....100 lbs.		2.25
Tungstate.....lb.		1.50
Spermactet.....lb.		.23½
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.		.48
Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.		.46
Ether Comp.....lb.		— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.		.47
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....lb.		2.25
Potato Powdered.....lb.		.064
Rice.....lb.		.08
Wheat.....lb.		.05
Storax, liquid.....lb.		1.00
Strontium Acetate.....lb.		1.25
Bromide.....lb.		.350
Iodide.....lb.		.35
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.		2.75
Nitrate.....lb.		.22
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.oz.		1.08
Powder.....lb.		— 1.05
Glycerophosphate.....lb.		.26
Sulphate.....lb.		.90
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.		.16
Sulphon.....lb.		.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.....lb.		15.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.		13.50
Sulphur, Com'l.....100 lbs.		1.30
Flour.....lb.		1.21
Flowers.....lb.		2.25
Technical.....lb.		.48
Roll.....lb.		2.40
Precipitated (Lac).....lb.		.30
Washed.....lb.		.08
Talcum, powdered.....lb.		.02
Purified.....lb.		.12
Tamarinds.....lb.		.03½
Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.		.20
North Carolina, 1 pt. ....doz.		.75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.....lb.		.61
Second hands.....lb.		.60
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.		.50
Terpineol.....lb.		.05
Thymol, crystals.....lb.		11.00
Iodide, crystals.....lb.		9.00
Tin, crystals.....lb.		.35
Bichloride.....lb.		.16
Oxide.....lb.		.55
Toluol, pure.....gal.		4.10
Commercial.....gal.		4.05
Turmeric.....lb.		— 1.00
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.		— 1.15
Artificial.....lb.		.12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.....lb.		.57
Vanillin.....lb.		.57
Witch Hazel Ext, d'ble dist., bbl.		.53
Gran. ....gal.		.56
Med. ....lb.		.22
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.		.19½
Chloride.....lb.		.13
Metallic, C.P.....lb.		.55
Oxide.....lb.		.45
Permanganate.....lb.		.20
Commercial.....lb.		4.75
C.P.....lb.		.35
Salicylate.....lb.		.15
Sulphate.....lb.		.06
Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....lb.		.06
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....lb.		.50
Benzoin, from gum.....lb.		.55
Synthetic.....lb.		.18
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.		.13
Powdered.....lb.		.13½
Butyric, Tech. abs.....lb.		.220
60% .....		.15
Camphoric.....lb.		.425
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. bottles.....lb.		1.10
Cinnamic.....lb.		.122
bottles.....lb.		.24
Chrysophanic.....lb.		.50
Citic, crystals.....lb.		.625
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.....lb.		.75
Chromic, 85%.....lb.		.15
Formic, Conc.....lb.		.75
Acids		— 3.95
Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....lb.		.06
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....lb.		.50
Benzoin, from gum.....lb.		.55
Synthetic.....lb.		.18
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60% .....		.15
Camphoric.....lb.		.425
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. bottles.....lb.		1.10
Cinnamic.....lb.		.122
bottles.....lb.		.24
Chrysophanic.....lb.		.50
Citic, crystals.....lb.		.625
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.....lb.		.75
Chromic, 85%.....lb.		.15
Formic, Conc.....lb.		.75
Acids		— 3.95
Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....lb.		.06
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....lb.		.50
Benzoin, from gum.....lb.		.55
Synthetic.....lb.		.18
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.		.13
Powdered.....lb.		.13½
Butyric, Tech. abs.....lb.		.220
60% .....		.15
Camphoric.....lb.		.425
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. bottles.....lb.		1.10
Cinnamic.....lb.		.122
bottles.....lb.		.24
Chrysophanic.....lb.		.50
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Camphoric.....lb.		.425
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Synthetic.....lb.		.18
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.		.13
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60% .....		.15
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Cinnamic.....lb.		.122
bottles.....lb.		.24
Chrysophanic.....lb.		.50
Citic, crystals.....lb.		.625
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.....lb.		.75
Chromic, 85%.....lb.		.15
Formic, Conc.....lb.		.75
Acids		— 3.95</

APRIL 5, 1916]

## WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

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## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Sweet	lb. 2.00	- 2.15
Origanum	lb. .18	- .25
Patchouli	lb. -	-
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.85	- 2.00
Imported	lb. 1.45	- 1.55
Peppermint, tins	lb. 1.90	- 2.00
Bottles	lb. 2.55	- 2.65
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb. 2.75	- 3.00
French	lb. 8.00	- 9.00
Pimento	lb. 1.70	- 1.80
Pine Needles	lb. -	-
Rhodium	lb. -	- 2.25
Rose, Natural	oz. 12.00	- 14.00
Artificial	oz. 2.00	- 4.00
Rosemary	lb. .70	- .80
Safrol	lb. .33	- .34
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 8.00	- 9.00
West Indian	lb. 2.75	- 3.00
Sassafras, natural	lb. .65	- .80
Artificial	lb. .24	- .26
Savin	lb. 4.40	- 4.50
Spearmint	lb. 1.75	- 1.85
Spruce	lb. .45	- .55
Tansy	lb. 2.45	- 2.50
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.20	- 1.40
White, French	lb. 1.30	- 1.40
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 2.50	- 3.00
Heavy	lb. 5.00	- 5.50
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb. 4.25	- 4.40
Synthetic	lb. 2.75	- 3.00
Birch, Sweet	lb. 3.10	- 3.45
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 2.10	- 2.20
Wormwood	lb. 2.20	- 2.45
Ylang Ylang, Bombay	lb. 15.00	- 24.00
Manila	lb. 28.00	- 35.00
Artificial	lb. 20.00	- 25.00
<b>Crude Drugs</b>		
<b>BALSAMS</b>		
Copaiba, Para	lb. .66	- .70
South American	lb. .70	- .75
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.00	- 5.25
Oregon	gal. .75	- .85
Peru	lb. 4.00	- 4.25
Tolu	lb. .45	- .48
<b>BARKS</b>		
Angostura	lb. .30	- .32
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .18	- .22
Blackberry, of Root	lb. .07	- .09
Bayberry	lb. .08	- .09
Blackhawk, of root	lb. .15	- .16
of Tree	lb. .11	- .12
Buckthorn	lb. 1.00	- 1.02
Calisaya	lb. .20	- .29
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .09	- .11
Cascarilla quills	lb. .30	- .31
Siftings	lb. .14	- .16
Chestnut	lb. .06	- .07
Cinchona, red, quills	lb. .29	- .30
Yellow, "quills"	lb. .25	- .26
Broken	lb. .26	- .26½
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .24½	- .25
Powdered, bxs.	lb. .18	- .18½
Maracaibo, yellow, pow'd	lb. .14	- .17
Condurango	lb. .25	- .29
Coto	lb. .18	- .20
Cotton Root	lb. .08	- .09
Cramp	lb. .05	- .06
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .06	- .06½
Elm, grinding	lb. .07	- .09
Ordinary, bdls.	lb. .15	- .15½
Powdered	lb. .14	- .15
Hemlock	lb. .06	- .08
Lemon Peel	lb. .05	- .06
Mezereon	lb. .34	- .40
Oak, red	lb. .08	- .10
White	lb. .04½	- .05½
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .05	- .06
Sweet	lb. .07	- .07½
Trieste	lb. .10	- .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .10	- .12
Northern	lb. .10	- .11
Pomegranate	lb. .24	- .26
of Fruit	lb. .29½	- .30
Quebracho	lb. .49½	- .50
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .10	- .14
Select	lb. .14½	- .15½
Smararuba	lb. .14	- .14½
Soap, whole	lb. .08	- .09
Cut	lb. .15%	- .16
Crushed	lb. .09½	- .10
Tonga	lb. .40	- .41
Wahoo of Root	lb. .29	- .30
of Tree	lb. .11	- .14
Willow, Black	lb. .08	- .10
White	lb. .12	- .15
White Pine	lb. .03½	- .04½
White Poplar	lb. .03½	- .04½
Wild Cherry	lb. .04½	- .07
Witch Hazel	lb. .03	- .04
<b>BEANS</b>		
Calabar	lb. .20	- .24
St. Ignatius	lb. .17	- .19
St. John's Bread	lb. .03½	- .04
Tonka, Angostura	lb. .90	- 1.00
Para	lb. .64	- .68
Surinam	lb. .75	- .80
Vanilla Bourbon	lb. .275	- 3.50
Mexican, whole	lb. 3.55	- 4.70
Cuts	lb. 3.00	- 3.90
South American	lb. 3.25	- 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb. -	-
Green label	lb. 1.40	- 1.70
<b>BERRIES</b>		
Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .42	- .45
XX	lb. .47	- .50
Powdered	lb. .44	- .49
Fish	lb. .04	- .05
Horse Nettle, dry	lb. -	-
Juniper	lb. .12½	-
Laurel	lb. .04½	- .05½
Poke	lb. .10	- .12
Prickly, Ash	lb. .12	- .14
Saw Palmetto	lb. .06½	- .07½
Sloe	lb. .74	- .75
Sunac	lb. -	- .04
<b>FLOWERS</b>		
Arnica	lb. .65	- .70
Powdered	lb. .65	- .70
Borage	lb. 1.00	- 1.05
Calendula	lb. .70	- .75
Chamomile, German	lb. -	-
Belgian	lb. -	-
Hungarian	lb. .70	- .75
Rosan	lb. .33	- .35
Spanish	lb. .53	- .60
Clover Tops	lb. .13½	- .15
Dogwood	lb. -	- .11
Elder	lb. .14	- .15
Insect, open	lb. -	-
Closed	lb. -	-
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb. .25½	- .27
Powd. Flowers	lb. .39	- .45
Kousso	lb. -	-
Lavender, ordinary	lb. .20	- .22
Select	lb. .26	- .28
Linden, with leaves	lb. .38	- .39
Malva	lb. 1.50	- 1.55
Mullein	lb. -	-
Orange	lb. .95	- 1.00
Ox-Eye Daisy	lb. -	- .05½
Patchouli	lb. .35	- .40
Poppy, red	lb. .45	- .50
Saffron, American	lb. 1.34	- 1.36
Valencia	lb. 11.00	- 11.25
Tilis (see Linden)	lb. -	-
<b>LEAVES AND HERBS</b>		
Aconite, German	lb. .08½	- .10
Powdered	lb. .10	- .13
Balmony	lb. .06½	- .08
Bay, true	lb. 1.00	- 1.02
Belladonna	lb. 2.00	- 2.10
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .07	- .09
Broom Tops	lb. .10	- .15
Cannabis Indica	lb. 2.50	- 2.65
Catnip	lb. .08	- .12
Buchu, short	lb. 1.25	- 1.30
Leng	lb. 1.35	- 1.45
Chestnut	lb. .60	- .65
Chiretta	lb. .17½	- .19½
Coca, Huanuco	lb. -	-
Truxillo	lb. .35½	- .40
Coltsfoot	lb. .58	- .59
Conium	lb. .29	- .21
Corn Silk	lb. .12	- .14
Damiana	lb. .09	- .10
Dandelion	lb. .20	- .22
Digitalis	lb. .07	- .08
Eucalyptus	lb. .87	- .90
Euphorbia pilulifera	lb. .40	- .41
Grindelia, Robusta	lb. .07	- .08
Henbane, German	lb. 1.00	- 1.20
Russian	lb. .80	- .85
Lovage	lb. .30	- .35
Henna	lb. .14	- .15
Horehound	lb. .22	- .25
Jaborandi	lb. .16	- .18
Laurel	lb. .05½	- .07
Life Everlasting	lb. .04½	- .07
Liverwort	lb. .20	- .21
Lobelia	lb. .08	- .09
Matico	lb. .35	- .36
Marjoram, German	lb. .35	- .40
French	lb. .13½	- .14
Pennyroyal	lb. .08	- .08½
Peppermint, American	lb. .13	- .15
German	lb. .35	- .39
Pichi	lb. .09	- .10
Prince's Pine	lb. .08	- .11
Plantain	lb. .10	- .12
Pulsatilla	lb. -	-
Queen of the Meadow	lb. .06	- .08
Rose, red	lb. 1.60	- 1.65
Rosemary	lb. .05½	- .06
Rue	lb. .05½	- .06
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb. .54	- .55
Rubbed	lb. .50	- .51
Grinding	lb. .42	- .43
Greek	lb. .10½	- .11
Spanish	lb. .10	- .10½
Savory	lb. .20	- .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .49	- .55
Half Leaf	lb. .40	- .46
Siftings	lb. .25	- .26
Powdered	lb. .25	- .27
Tinnevelly	lb. .17	- .32
Pods	lb. .17	- .19
Squaw vine	lb. .07½	- .10
Skullcap	lb. .16	- .17
Spearmint, American	lb. .18	- .19
Stramonium	lb. .25	- .28
Tansy	lb. .07½	- .13
Thyme	lb. .12½	- .13
Uva Ursi	lb. .08	- .10
Water Pepper	lb. .05	- .06
Wintergreen	lb. .08	- .10
Wormwood	lb. .15	- .15½
Yerba Santa	lb. .08	- .09
<b>ROOTS</b>		
Aconit, English	lb. .70	- .80
Powdered	lb. .80	- .90
German	lb. .20	- .22
Powdered	lb. .25	- .29
Alkanet	lb. .75	- .78
Althea, cut	lb. .55	- .58
Angelica, American	lb. .50	- .52
German	lb. .14½	- .15
Arnica	lb. .15	- .19
Arrowroot, Am.	lb. .06	- .07
Bermuda	lb. .48	- .51
St. Vincent	lb. .06	- .06½
Bamboo Brier	lb. -	-
Bearsfoot	lb. -	-
Belladonna, German	lb. 2.00	- 2.02
Powdered	lb. 2.10	- 2.12
Berberis, aq.	lb. .10	- .11
Bitter	lb. -	-
Blood	lb. .19	- .18
Blueflag	lb. .10½	- .12
Eryonia	lb. .95	- 1.00
Burdock	lb. .30	- .32
American	lb. .32	- .33
Calamus, bleached	lb. 2.00	- 2.50
Unbleached	lb. .22	- .24
Cohosh, black	lb. .04	- .04½
Blue	lb. .04½	- .04¾
Colchicum	lb. 1.23	- 1.25
Colombo	lb. .22	- .25
Comfrey, crushed	lb. .14	- .18
Culver's	lb. .08½	- .10
Dandelion, German	lb. .29½	- .32
American	lb. .26	- .27
Doggrass	lb. 1.45	- 1.50
Echinacea	lb. 1.6½	- 1.7½
Elecampane	lb. .15	- .16
Galangal	lb. .09	- .10
Geissemum	lb. .04	- .05
Gentian	lb. .29	- .32
Powdered	lb. .30	- .32
Geranium	lb. .04	- .05
Ginger, African	lb. .11	- .11½
Jamaica, unbleached	lb. .18	- .19
Bleached	lb. .19½	- .20½
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb. 7.00	- 7.25
Northwestern	lb. 7.25	- 7.50
Eastern	lb. 7.00	- 7.25
Cultivated	lb. 5.00	- 5.50
Golden Seal	lb. 4.30	- 4.50
Powdered	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Cranebill	lb. .04	- .06
Powdered	lb. .10	- .12
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb. .35	- .50
Hellebore, white	lb. .30	- .32
Powdered	lb. .40	- .42
Black	lb. .10½	- .11½
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb. 3.00	- 3.25
Powdered	lb. 3.20	- 3.25
Rin	lb. -	-
Jalap, whole	lb. .09½	- .10½
Powdered	lb. .14	- .15
Kava Kava	lb. .18	- .19½
Ladies' Slipper	lb. .25	- .30

**Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.***

Licorice, Russian, cut.....	.52	.55	
Selected .....	.24	.25	
Powdered .....	.25	.30	
Lovage, Am. ....	.35	.40	
Manaca .....	.25	.30	
Mandrake .....	.08	.09	
Musk, Russian .....	2.00	2.05	
Orris, Florentine, bold .....	.14	.16	
Verona .....	.11	.12	
Fingers .....	1.70	1.75	
Parceira Brava .....	.15	.16	
Pellitory .....	.29	.32	
Pink, true .....	.35	.40	
Pleurisy .....	.12	.13	
Poke .....	.04	.06	
Rhatany .....	.80	.81	
Khubarb, Chinese .....	.80	.82	
High, dried .....	.21	.22	
Chips .....	.20	.21	
Powdered .....	.24	.26	
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	.39	.42	
Mexican .....	.10½	.11	
Senega, Northern .....	.45	.50	
Southern .....	.60	.65	
Serpentaria .....	.35	.37	
Skunk Cabbage .....	.10	1.15	
Snake, Canada, natural .....	.18	.19	
Stripped .....	.28	.31	
Spikenard .....	.10½	.11	
Squaw Vine .....	.08	.10	
Squill .....	.20	.25	
Stillingia .....	.05	.06	
Stone .....	.04	.06	
Turkey Corn .....	—	—	
Unicorn false (helonias) .....	.39	.41	
True (Aletris) .....	.21	.23	
Valerian, Belgian .....	—	—	
English .....	.69	.71	
German .....	—	—	
Veratrum Viride .....	.08	.10	
Verwain .....	.15	1.6½	
Yellow Dock .....	.07	.07½	
Domestic .....	—	—	
Yellow Parilla .....	—	.08	
<b>SEEDS</b>			
Angelica .....	.14	.15	
Anise, Levant .....	.12	1.2½	
Spanish .....	.14	.14½	
Star .....	.25	2.5½	
Annatto .....	.18	.20	
Spanish .....	.20	.21	
Canary, Spanish .....	—	.06	
Dutch .....	.06	.06½	
Smyrna .....	.05½	.05½	
South American .....	.15½	.16	
Cardamoms, bleached .....	.85	1.30	
Ceylon, green .....	.52	.55	
Decorticated .....	—	—	
Celery .....	.32	.33	
Colchicum .....	1.02	1.05	
Conium .....	.09½	.14½	
Coriander, natural .....	—	.05½	
Bleached, domestic .....	.06½	.07	
Cumin, Malta .....	—	—	
Levant .....	—	—	
Mogador .....	—	—	
Morocco .....	.30	.31	
Dill .....	.08½	.08½	
Fennel, German, large .....	1.00	1.05	
Italian .....	.15	.15½	
Roumanian, small .....	.17½	.18	
French .....	.16	.17	
Flax, whole .....	bbl.	8.40	
Ground .....	.04%	.05%	
Foengreek .....	.03½	.04	
Domestic .....	.03½	.04	
Hemp, Manchurian .....	.04½	.04½	
Russian .....	.04½	.04½	
Henbane .....	.30	.35	
Job's Tears, white .....	.08	.10	
Larkspur .....	.24	.25	
Lobelia .....	.21	.24	
Millet, natural .....	.03½	.03½	
Hulled .....	.06½	.06½	
Mustard, Bari, Brown .....	.16	.17	
California, brown .....	.16	.16½	
Sicily, brown .....	.15	.16	
Dutch .....	.19½	.20	
English, yellow .....	.19½	.20	
German, yellow .....	.19½	.20	
Bombay .....	Nominal	—	
Parsley .....	.11½	.12	
Poppy, Dutch .....	.20½	.22	
Turkish .....	.31	.32	
Pumpkin .....	—	—	
Quince, select .....	.08	.09	
Rape .....	.05½	.05½	
Japanese .....	.06	.07	
<b>GUMS</b>			
Sabadiilla (whole) .....	.26	.27	
Stavesacre .....	.44	.45	
Stramonium .....	.09½	.12	
Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	—	—	
Kombe .....	.05½	.06	
Sunflower, large .....	.05½	.05½	
Small .....	.05½	.05½	
Turmeric, Aleppy .....	—	—	
Madras .....	—	—	
Worm, American .....	.09½	.10	
<b>Levant</b> .....			
<b>Heavy Chemicals</b>			
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	
Light, 52 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b., 100 lbs.	—	—	
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	4.50	4.55	
Lump .....	100 lbs.	4.25	
Powdered .....	100 lbs.	5.70	
Potash, ground .....	100 lbs.	5.10	
Lump .....	100 lbs.	5.35	
Powdered .....	100 lbs.	5.25	
Soda, Ground .....	100 lbs.	7.50	
Alumina, Silph, low .....	100 lbs.	6.37	
High grade .....	100 lbs.	4.00	
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	lb.	.25	
Ammonia Water, 20 deg. car. lb.	.04½	.05	
20 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.03½	.03½
18 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02½	.03
16 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02½	.02½
Sal Ammoniac, gray .....	lb.	.06½	.07
Granulated, white .....	lb.	.08½	.09½
Lump .....	lb.	.10	.11
<b>Sulphate, foreign</b> .....			
Domestic .....	100 lbs.	—	
Barium, chloride .....	100 lbs.	5.00	
Barytes, floated, cream .....	ton	19.00	
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	—	.08	
Calcium, Acetate, crude .....	100 lbs.	3.50	
Carbide .....	100 lbs.	3.50	
Carbonate .....	lb.	.04	
Chloride, solid .....	ton	.05	
Granulated .....	ton	—	
Sulphate .....	100 lbs.	17.00	
<b>Carbon tetrachloride</b> .....			
Copperas, f.o.b. works .....	100 lbs.	.16	
Copper Carbonate .....	lb.	.40	
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....	lb.	.40	
Powdered .....	lb.	.40	
Sulphate .....	100 lbs.	20.00	
Fusel Oil, crude .....	gal.	3.45	
Refined .....	gal.	5.25	
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. lb.	.03	.03½	
48 p.c., in carboys .....	lb.	.06	.06½
52 p.c., in carboys .....	lb.	.06½	.07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar .....	lb.	.11½	.12
White, Cryst. .....	lb.	.13½	.14
Broken Cakes .....	lb.	.12½	.13½
Granulated .....	lb.	.13½	.14½
Powdered .....	lb.	.13½	.14½
Arsenate .....	lb.	.08½	.09
Nitrate .....	lb.	.16½	.17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb. Red, American .....	lb.	.07½	.07½
Foreign .....	lb.	.09	.09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry .....	lb.	—	.07
in Öl, 100 lbs. or over .....	lb.	—	.08
English .....	lb.	.11½	.12
White, Basic Sulphate .....	lb.	—	.06½
<b>Muriatic acid</b> .....			
18 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02½	.03
20 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02½	.03½
22 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.03	.03½
<b>Nitric acid</b> .....			
36 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.06½	.07
38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.06½	.07½
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.07	.07½
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.08	.09
Plaster of Paris .....	bbl.	1.35	2.00
True Dental .....	bbl.	—	.22½
Potash, Bichromate .....	lb.	.73	.75
Carbonate, calc .....	lb.	.85	.95
Caustic .....	lb.	.75	.80
Chlorate, cryst. .....	lb.	.75	.76
Powdered .....	lb.	.65	.66
Muriate, basis 80 p.c., per ton	ton	4.75	5.00
Prussiate, red .....	lb.	5.25	6.00
Yellow .....	lb.	1.75	1.80
Salt-petre, crude .....	lb.	—	—
Refined .....	lb.	.35	.37
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots .....	100 lbs.	—	—
in bbls. ....	100 lbs.	—	—
Bichromate .....	lb.	.63	.64
Bisulphate .....	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.10	1.25	
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums .....	100 lbs.	—	
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs. ....	lb.	—	.62½
Nitrate .....	lb.	.17	.19
Chlorate .....	lb.	.34	.35
Cyanide, bulk .....	lb.	—	.40
Hypnosulphite, bbls. ....	100 lbs.	2.70	2.90
Kegs .....	100 lbs.	2.85	3.00
Silicate .....	lb.	.02	.02½
Cryst. ....	lb.	—	—
Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	.75	.92	
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals. lb.	.02	.02½	
60 p.c. ....	lb.	.04½	.05½
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals. lb.	4.50	4.75	
60 deg. ....	per 100 lbs.	—	—
Sulphuric Acid .....	lb.	.02	.02½
60 deg. ....	carboys, per 100 lbs.	2.50	3.00
66 deg. ....	carboys, per 100 lbs.	2.50	3.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.50	3.00	
Oleum .....	100 lbs.	2.50	3.00
<b>Dyestuffs</b>			
Albumen, Egg .....	lb.	.80	.86
Blood .....	lb.	.30	.35
Alumina, Chloride .....	lb.	—	4.00
Alizarine .....	lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil, in drums .....	lb.	.85	1.00

## Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

Salts	lb.		
Annatto, fine	lb.	.44	— .60
Seed	lb.	.16½	.17½
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.45	.55
65 p.c.	lb.	.40	.50
47 p.c.	lb.	.17	.20
Camwood	lb.	.450	.600
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	.450	.600
Cochineal	lb.	.80	.90
Powdered	lb.	—	
Cubdare, French	lb.	.30	.40
Concentrated	lb.	.42	.60
English	lb.	.20	.25
Cutch, bales	lb.	.13	.20
Boxes	lb.	.15	.25
Divi-Divi	ton	57.00	.60.00
Flavine	lb.	.59	.80
Eosine	ton	9.00	.10.50
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	.30.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	.46.00
Gambier, Spot	lb.	.16	.18
Hypernic Wood, Chipped	lb.	.10	.13
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	.40
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	.30.5
Kurpahs	lb.	2.60	.30.0
Madras	lb.	1.45	.15.0
Synthetic (J)	lb.	—	.197
Powdered	lb.	1.36	.138
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.0234	.03
True	lb.	.044	.06
Logwood, stick	ton	—	
Roots	ton	—	
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.24	.26
Myrobalans	ton	57.00	.61.00
Nigrosin	lb.	2.25	.25.0
Nugalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.60	.70
Chinese	lb.	.34	.49
Persian Berries	lb.	—	
Quercitron	ton	35.00	.44.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	2.00	.25.0
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.15	.16
Soluble, Blue	lb.	2.25	.25.0
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28 p.c.	ton	—	
Tannic Acid	ton	77.00	.80.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.12	.13
Aleppy	lb.	.11½	.12
Pubna	lb.	—	
China	lb.	.11	.12
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14½	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.33	.37

## CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal	
Camwood	lb.	Nominal	
Fustic	lb.	.05	.07
Hypernic	lb.	.06	.08
Logwood	lb.	.09	.15
Red Saunders	lb.	.11	.14

## EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	.41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	.46
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	.38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.18	.25
Borneo	lb.	.16	.20
Mangrove	lb.	—	.15
Fustic	lb.	.35	.40
Gall	lb.	.20	.21
Hematin Extract—Contracts	lb.	—	.65
Spot lots	lb.	.85	.1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	.06
Indigo	lb.	.28	.32
Logwood, 51 deg.—Contracts	lb.	—	.60
Spot lots	lb.	.75	.85
Mangrove	lb.	—	.15
Oak	lb.	—	
Osage Orange—Powdered	lb.	—	.50
Paste	lb.	.25	.35
Palmetto	lb.	—	
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	.24
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.15½	.18
51 deg.	lb.	.10½	.11
42 deg.	lb.	.08½	.09½
Quercitron (bark)—Orange	lb.	.25	.30
Yellow	lb.	—	.25
Sumac	lb.	.15	.17

## Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH			
Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.61	.62
Domestic, prime	gal.	.59	.61
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	115.00	.120.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	.150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	.07½
English	lb.	.07	.08½
French	lb.	—	

## WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

German	lb.	—	
Neutral	lb.	—	
Herring	gal.	—	
Horse	lb.	.09½	.10
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	.94	.96
Off Prime	gal.	.85	.87
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.80	.82
No. 1	gal.	.77	.79
No. 2	gal.	.75	.77
Menhaden, North. crude	gal.	—	
South, crude	lb.	—	
Brown, strained	gal.	.53	.55
Light, strained	gal.	.55	.57
Yellow, blched, winter	gal.	.57	.58
White, blched, winter	gal.	.59	.61
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.97	.98
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.93	.94
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.85	.87
Prime	gal.	.81	.82
Dark	gal.	.75	.76
Oleo Oil	lb.	.09	.12
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	
Jaw	gal.	—	
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.07	.07½
Saponified	lb.	.08	.09
Seal, white	gal.	—	
Sod Oil	lb.	.07½	.08
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	.75	.76
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.73	.74
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.61	.62
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	.14	.14½

No. 3	gal.	.15	.16
No. 4	gal.	.13	.14

## Miscellaneous

## NAVAL STORES

Spirits	Turpentine	gal.	.53	— .53½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	— 4.00	
Tar, pure	50-lb. bbls.	5.50	— 5.75	
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-lb. bbls.	5.10	— 5.15	

## SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.30	— .31
Diamond "I"	lb.	.29	— .30
V. S. O.	lb.	.30	— .31
Fine orange	lb.	.26	— .27
Second orange	lb.	.23	— .26
T. N.	lb.	.23½	— .24
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.22	— .23
Button Lac	lb.	.30	— .31
Regular, bleached	lb.	.25	— .26
Bone, Dry	lb.	.31	— .32

## SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.24	— .25
Canton, rolls	lb.	.16½	.17
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.60	— .61
Capiscum, Japan	lb.	.17	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.16	— .17
Cassis Buds	lb.	.19	— .19½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.30	— .31
Mombassa	lb.	.40	— .41
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.21	— .23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.25	— .26
Penang	lb.	.35	— .36
Zanzibar	lb.	.17	— .17½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	— .19
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15½	— .16
African	lb.	.11	— .11½
Cochin	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Japan	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Mace, Banda	lb.	—	.68
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	—	.61
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.30	— .31
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	— .19
Hungarian	lb.	—	.30
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.19	— .19½
White	lb.	.23½	— .23½
Pimento	lb.	.05½	— .06½

## OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas	short ton	—
Mills, New Orleans	30.00	— 32.00
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.00	— 32.50
Montgomery	—	—
New Orleans	30.50	— 32.50
Corn Cake, —	short ton	— 28.50
Meal	—	— 30.60
Linseed Cake	short ton	— 30.00
Meal	—	— 36.00

## SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City,	250-lb. bbls	— 2.13
Fine	200-lb. sacks	— 1.34
Turk's Island—Coarse	140-lb. bags	—
Mineral	140-lb. bags	— .84
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	— 1.10
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	— 1.45
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.60
Honey—Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10
Extracted	lb.	.06
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	.21

## COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16	— .17
Bahia	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Cuban	lb.	.16	— .16½
Trinidad	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Haiti	lb.	.14	— .15
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	— .21

## REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)		
Ar.-Fed-War-	Amer. Nat.	barrel
Powdered	7.10	7.20
XXX	7.15	7.15
Confectioners' A	6.90	6.90
Standard gran.	7.05	7.05
Fine gran.	7.00	7.00
	7.10	7.10

## New Incorporations

C. J. Aldridge Company, Inc., capital, \$35,000; manufacture candy, syrup, confections, tobacco, fruit, food products and school supplies; Charles J. Aldridge, George H. Cagwin, Frederick M. Shelley, Rome.

Newark Candy Company, Newark, capital, \$10,000; to manufacture candy; August Quadrein, Aldo Valli, E. Piersula, all of Newark.

Rice Ice Cream Company, Inc., Buffalo, capital, \$100,000; manufacture ice cream products; P. J. Rich, E. M. Rich, 58 Norway Park, A. F. Chapin, 83 Putnam street.

Sanitary Confectionery Company, Orange, Tex., capital, \$3,000; S. M. White, E. W. Montgomery, J. C. Tracy, W. A. Campbell.

Mount Vernon Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, capital, \$5,000; William L. Arnett, Joseph M. Weishaupt, Ralph R. Rhoades, Harry Hermann, Earl Vorus.

Sioux City Bottling Works, Sioux City, capital, \$2,500; H. Miller, president; A. Greenburg, secretary.

Zanesville Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Zanesville, capital, \$5,000; William L. Arnett, Joseph M. Weishaupt, Harry Hermann, Ralph R. Rhoades, Earl Vorus.

Bellefontaine Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Bellefontaine, O., capital, \$5,000; William L. Arnett, H. R. Rhoades, Harry Hermann, Forrest L. Radcliffe, Joseph M. Weishaupt.

Union Drug Company, Sour Lake, Tex., capital, \$10,000; P. S. Russel, J. J. Ogg, Isaac Pelt.

Bart-Wood Chemical Company, organized March 14, Augusta, Me., capital, \$100,000; all common; par value; nothing in. President and treasurer, E. Leavitt, Winthrop; clerk, S. L. F. Augusta; directors, the above and F. L. Southard of Augusta. Purposes its own account and others to manufacture, sell and deal in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. Approved March 14.

Continental Salts Corporation, capital, \$10,000; chemicals, mining, quarrying in Mexico; W. G. Buntington, E. L. Mulvaney, C. F. Hoffman, 234 Lorraine avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Authorization: Newport Hydro Corporation Company, Portland, Me., capital, \$500,000; chemicals, dyestuffs, oils, industrial, medicinal preparations representative, Clarence Dillon, 28 Nassau street, New York.

Chalker-Fisher Drug Company, Green Cove Springs, Fla., capital, \$4,000; general nature of business, conducting a general drug store business.

Bloomfield Aniline Dye Manufacturing Company, Bloomfield, N. J., capital, \$3,000; a New York corporation; object, to manufacture dyes and to dye goods; David Casper and Isaac Cohen, both of New York and Abraham Rose, of Bloomfield.

Cole's Pharmacy, Inc., Fredericksburg, Va., maximum, \$25,000; minimum, \$5,000; R. Dorsey Cole, Jr., president, Fredericksburg; John W. Chandier, secretary, New York.

## BALTIMORE DRUGGIST IS FINED \$300 FOR VIOLATION OF THE HARRISON LAW

BALTIMORE, Md., Apr. 3—Bertram W. Anderson, a druggist, at 4119 East Lombard street, in that section of Baltimore known as Highlandtown, pleaded guilty in the United States Court, March 15, of violating the Harrison drug act by failing to preserve duplicates of written orders for codeine, cocaine and morphine sent by him to wholesale druggists, and was fined \$300. He had been arrested March 7 by a Deputy United States Marshal on a bench warrant, complaint having been made that narcotics were being sold in violation of the law. The Federal and State authorities have had much trouble in Highlandtown with similar violations, the traffic in prohibited drugs apparently having headquarters there, and drugs being distributed to various sections of the city from this headquarters.

Louisville, Ky.—Fred W. Bender, formerly at Wenzell street and Jefferson, is now located at 4301 West Market street, where he recently opened a handsome new store. He has just installed a new soda fountain.

## HIGH COST OF CHEMICALS NOW AFFECTS PHOTO-ENGRAVERS WHO ADVANCE PRICES

Another business has been seriously affected by the high cost of chemicals and metals, the photo-engravers of thirty-four cities, including New York, having adopted a new scale of prices for engravings, effective April 3. Advances approximating 100 per cent have been announced.

The photo-engravers have issued the following list to show the advances in the cost of materials which they use in their work:

	July	March	P.C.
Copper .....	\$0.35½	\$0.52	46
Zinc .....	.10	.34	240
Alcohol, denatured .....	.50	.80	60
Alcohol, wood .....	.55	.75	36
Acid, nitric, 20 deg.....	.04½	.08½	100
Acid, muriatic, 20 deg.....	.02	.04	100
Acid, acetic .....	.02½	.08½	240
Acetone .....	.20	.65	225
Benzol .....	.45	1.00	122
Copper sulphate .....	.06½	.24	284
Castor oil .....	.20	.50	150
Dragon's blood .....	1.35	1.80	33
Hydroquinone .....	.77	6.75	770
Iodine, resublimed .....	3.75	5.55	48
Mercury bichloride .....	.60	4.25	608
Potassium iodide .....	3.00	4.75	58
Potassium bromide .....	.41	5.52	1,246
Potassium cyanide .....	.19	.35	84
Sodium sulphide .....	.12	.19	58

## LARGE INCOME SHOWN BY OWL DRUG COMPANY REPORT

The Owl Drug Company, of San Francisco, in a statement for the twelve months ending January 31, 1916, shows a gross income of \$4,697,771 and a net income of \$278,338. In the twelve months the sum of \$77,820 was paid out in preferred dividends. Assets are placed at \$2,048,180.

The statement:

ASSETS	
Cash and current accounts.....	\$71,520.30
Merchandise (inventory) .....	1,086,417.05
Plant accounts (inventory) .....	698,112.64
Miscellaneous assets .....	192,130.52
Total .....	\$2,048,180.51

LIABILITIES	
Current outside liabilities.....	\$277,705.26
Net worth .....	\$1,770,475.25

Sales and miscellaneous income, 12 months to Jan.	
31, 1916 .....	\$4,697,771.36
Net income over all expenses, 12 months to Jan.	
31, 1916 .....	278,338.29
Preferred stock dividends paid, 12 months to Jan.	
31, 1916 .....	77,820.25
Fire insurance in force .....	\$1,250,000.00

Shelbyville, Ky.—S. S. Kirk, of the Smith-McKenney Drug Co., has sold his holdings in the company to Jesse F. McKenney and retired from the company on April 1.

Campbellsville, Ky.—J. Edward Bass, formerly of this city, has returned from New Mexico and purchased the Swastika Pharmacy, which he is now operating.

## FOR SALE

About 20 dozen Perfection Dye in reasonably good shape; assorted colors. Also 4 dozen Easy Dye.  
R. S. TIDRICK, Bringhurst, Ind.

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

**NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.**

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.55	— .66	Bulk	lb.	4.35	— 4.55	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	— .15	
1st select powdered.....lb.	.60	— .70	From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	— .40	Fluoride .....	lb.	.50	— .58	
Seconds .....	.45	— .50	Sulphuric, Aromatic .....	.45	— .50	Picrate .....	oz.	.40	— .45	
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.60	— .70	Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	— .04%	Hypophosph., (lb. 1.95).....oz.	.15	— .18			
Sorts .....	.34	— .36	Less .....	lb.	.08	— .09	Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	— .30		
Sorts, sifted .....	.36	— .38	C. P. .....	lb.	.18	— .22	Iodide .....	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Acetanilid .....	3.25	— 3.50	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	— .18	Molybdate .....	oz.	.40	— .45	
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.70	— .75	Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.....lb.	1.20	— 1.35	Muriate .....	lb.	.18	— .21	
Technical .....	.60	— .65	Medicinal .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.40	Com'l Gran. ....	lb.	.10	— .16
Sulphite, 16-oz. cans incl. ea.....ea.	3.50	— 3.75	Tartaric, cryst. ....	lb.	.65	— .75	C. P. Gran. ....	lb.	.22	— .24
2-oz. ....	— .140	— .140	Powdered .....	lb.	.67	— .77	Powdered .....	lb.	.23	— .25
Aetozone, P., D. & Co....oz.	— .525	— .525	Trichloracetic .....	oz.	.32	— .37	Nitrate, cryst. ....	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P. ....lb.	27.00	— 30.00	Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.25	— .30	Granulated .....	lb.	.30	— .35	
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040) .....	.14	— .18	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots. ....	lb.	.95	— 1.10	1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	— .10		
U. S. P., 36 p.c. ....lb.	.18	— .24	Acidol .....	oz.	— .60	Phosphate, 1-lb. bots. ....	lb.	.60	— .70	
C. P. Glacial, 99%.....lb.	.58	— .65	Aconite, Eng., 1-lb. b. ....lb.	.20	— .22	Salicylate .....	lb.	2.90	— 3.25	
Benzoi, Eng., true.....oz.	.60	— .65	Leaves, German .....	lb.	.26	— .30	Sulphate .....	lb.	.06	— .16
From Toluol .....	lb.	5.75	Powdered .....	lb.	— .100	Pure, resub. ....	lb.	.25	— .28	
Bornac, cryst. ....lb.	.20	— .24	Root, English .....	lb.	— .100	Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9. lb. 1-oz., c.v. 4.....oz.	— .22			
Powdered .....	lb.	.22	Root, German .....	lb.	.78	— .88	Amyl Acetate .....	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Impala .....	lb.	.25	Powdered .....	lb.	.90	Technical .....	lb.	— .70		
Butyric, 100 p.c. ....lb.	— .270	— .270	Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....ea.	.85	— 1.00	Anaesthesia .....	oz.	— .100		
Cacodylic .....	oz.	— .200	Adural (developer) 16oz. bottles incl. ....ea.	— .100	Angelica Root, foreign .....	lb.	.35	— .40		
Camphoric .....	lb.	4.45	1-oz. ....ea.	— .75	Seed .....	lb.	.75	— .85		
Carabolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	— .110	— .110	Agar, Agar .....	lb.	.55	— .85	Star .....	lb.	.35	— .40
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	1.12	— 1.22	Agaricin .....	oz.	1.20	— 1.30	Annato Seed .....	lb.	.15	— .20
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles .....	1.15	— 1.25	Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each .....	lb.	— .200	Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles .....	ea.	— .60		
Crude, 10-95 p.c. ....gal.	.40	— .90	4-oz. ....lb.	— .240	Antifebrin .....	oz.	— .17			
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	— .40	2-oz. ....ea.	— .40	Antimony Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 .....	lb.	— .34			
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.14	— .15	Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc. lb. 10-10-gramme tubes in box. ea.	— .300	(Sol'n) Butter of Antimony) .....	lb.	.47	— .55		
1-lb. ....	lb.	1.63	Airof .....	oz.	— .70	Needle .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.55	
C. P. ....oz.	— .25	— .25	Alcohol, Absolute .....	gal.	5.00	— .55	Antipyrine .....	oz.	4.00	— 4.25
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.40	— .50	Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls. ....gal.	— .275	Apion, liquid, green .....	oz.	— .35			
Cinnamic, pure .....	lb.	5.00	Less .....	gal.	2.72	— .250				
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.26	— .35	Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls. ....gal.	— .280	Crystals, ½ oz. v.....ea.	— .225				
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	— .30	— .30	Less .....	gal.	2.70	— .250				
Citric, cryst. (kegs) .....	lb.	.71	Denatured, bals. & ½ bals. ....gal.	— .64	Areca Nuts .....	lb.	.18	— .23		
Less than keg .....	lb.	.80	Methylic (Wood) bbls. ....gal.	.75	Powdered .....	lb.	.23	— .28		
Granulated .....	lb.	.85	Aldehyde, Commercial .....	lb.	.70	Argyrol .....	oz.	— .150		
Formic, Cone, 1-lb. bot. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.20	Allspice, clean .....	lb.	.11	Aristochin (Bayer) .....	oz.	— .220		
Gallic .....	oz.	.15	Almonds, Bitter, shelled .....	lb.	.43	Aristol, Bayer .....	oz.	— .180		
½, ¼ 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.40	— 1.60	Sweet Jordan .....	lb.	.43	Arnica Flowers .....	lb.	.95	— .110	
Glycerophosphoric .....	oz.	— .45	Powdered .....	lb.	.45	Root .....	lb.	.78	— .85	
Hippuric .....	oz.	— .45	Arrowroot, Amer. ....	lb.	.10	— .12				
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150 .....	.35	— .50	Bermuda, true .....	lb.	.55	— .60				
Sealed Tube .....	oz.	— .52	Curacao, gourds .....	lb.	.40	Jamaica .....	lb.	.14	— .16	
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.25	— .30	Socotrine, True .....	lb.	.49	St. Vincent .....	lb.	.34	— .37	
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz. ....lb.	.10	— .15	Powdered .....	lb.	.45	Taylor's ¾ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb. ....lb.	— .16			
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P. ....oz.	.10	— .12	Powdered .....	lb.	.20	— .25				
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch., bot. ....lb.	1.75	— 2.50	Curacao, gourds .....	lb.	.49	— .25				
52 p.c., ceres. bt. ....lb.	— .70	— .70	Socotrine, True .....	lb.	.38	Areca Nuts .....	lb.	.18	— .23	
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent. ....oz.	— .12	— .12	Powdered .....	lb.	.45	Powdered .....	lb.	.23	— .28	
U. S. P., 10 p.c. ....oz.	.06	— .08	Alphonzo .....	oz.	.08	Argyrol .....	oz.	— .150		
Iodic .....	oz.	— .90	Dried, 1-lb. carton. ....lb.	.75	Aristochin (Bayer) .....	oz.	— .220			
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.14	— .22	Ground, bbls. or less .....	lb.	.094	Aristol, Bayer .....	oz.	— .180		
lb. ....	2.00	— 2.60	Powdered, bbls. or less .....	lb.	.071	Arnica Flowers .....	lb.	.95	— .110	
Dilute .....	oz.	.05	Chrome .....	lb.	.28	Powdered .....	lb.	.78	— .85	
Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	7.00	— 11.50	Potash, gran. pure .....	lb.	.20	Root .....	lb.	.10	— .12	
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (4½c.) ....lb.	.09	— .10	Powdered, pure .....	lb.	.23	— .25				
C. P. Hydrochloric ....lb.	.10	— .15	Sodic, Technical .....	lb.	.45	Asafetida, good fair .....	lb.	.20	— .30	
Nitric, 36 deg carboy .....	lb.	— .09%	Aluminum Acetate .....	lb.	1.00	Powdered .....	lb.	.30	— .45	
38 deg., less .....	lb.	.12	Metallic, powdered .....	oz.	.14	Aspirin .....	oz.	— .85		
38 deg., carboy .....	lb.	.10	Sulphate, Com'l .....	lb.	.09	25 oz. lots .....	oz.	— .80		
38 deg., less .....	lb.	.13	Cryst., C.P. ....lb.	.55	Atophan (S. & G.) .....	oz.	— .140			
C. P., less .....	lb.	.12	Purified .....	lb.	.20	Atropine, 1 gram .....	lb.	.250	— .275	
C. P., less .....	lb.	.15	Aynpin .....	oz.	.08	Sulphate, I gram .....	lb.	.225	— .250	
Nitro Muratic .....	lb.	.25	Ambergeris, Black .....	dr.	3.00	Balm of Gilead Buds .....	lb.	.40	— .45	
Oleic, purified .....	lb.	.35	Ambergris, gray .....	dr.	.25	Balmy Leaves, Pressed .....	lb.	.28	— .30	
Oxalic .....	lb.	.80	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl. ....	oz.	.25	Balsam Fir, Canada Oregon .....	lb.	.90	— .95	
Powdered .....	lb.	.90	Nominal .....	lb.	.75	Peru .....	lb.	.16	— .20	
Palmitic, (Technical) ....lb.	.65	— .70	From true Benzoic A. ....lb.	.40	Tolu .....	lb.	.45	— .53		
Phosphomolybdic .....	oz.	.80	20 deg. ....lb.	.05	Barium Carb., prec., pure .....	lb.	.50	— .53		
Phosphoric, diluted .....	lb.	.14	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	C. P. ....lb.	oz.	.85	— 1.00		
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c. ....lb.	.35	— .45	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys. ....lb.	oz.	.45	— .50		
Syrup, 85 per cent .....	lb.	.40	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	Chloride .....	lb.	.65	— .73		
Glacial sticks .....	lb.	.90	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	Dioxide, Anhydrous .....	lb.	.55	— .60		
Picric .....	lb.	.75	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	C. P., 1 lb. bots. ....lb.	oz.	.40	— 1.00		
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans .....	lb.	2.60	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	Nitrate, powdered .....	lb.	.25	— .30		
1-oz. v. ....oz.	— .25	— .30	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	Pure, 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	oz.	.40	— .45		
Pyroligneous, purified .....	lb.	.18	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) .....	lb.	.07	— .10		
Crude .....	gal.	.30	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	Pure precip. ....lb.	oz.	.25	— .30		
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons....lb.	4.50	— 4.70	29 deg. ....lb.	.07	Sulphate, for X-ray diag. ....lb.	oz.	.60	— .65		

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Para	lb. 1.00	— 1.15
Surinam	lb. 1.20	— 1.30
Beans, St. Ignatius	lb. .30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long.	lb. 5.50	— 6.00
Short	lb. 4.50	— 5.50
Cuts	lb. 4.25	— 4.75
Bourbon	lb. 4.00	— 4.50
So. American	lb. 4.00	— 4.75
Tahiti	lb. 1.70	— 2.10
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb. —	
German	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb. 2.35	— 2.40
Powdered	lb. 2.45	— 2.55
Benzaldehyde	lb. 8.00	— 9.50
Benzine	gal. .30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 2.10	— 2.25
Sumatra	lb. .55	— .58
Powdered	lb. .65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	lb. 3.00	— 3.20
Berberine, C. P., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. ea.	oz. —	
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz. —	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb. 6.00	— 6.50
Berberis Aquifolium	lb. .30	— .35
Beta Eucaine (S. & G.)	oz. —	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, reasub, U.S.P. lb.	oz. 4.35	— 4.50
oz. .30	— .35	
Bismuth, Betanaph.	oz. —	— 3.5
Bromide	oz. —	— 3.5
Citrate and Ammonium	lb. 4.70	— 4.85
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz. .50	
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb. 4.85	— 4.95
40 p.c.	lb. 4.30	— 4.45
Sub-benzoate	lb. 5.35	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb. 3.80	— 3.95
Subgluconate	lb. 3.40	— 3.55
Subiodide	lb. 5.30	— 5.55
Subnitrate	lb. 3.50	— 3.65
Tannate	oz. .25	— .30
Valerate	oz. .37	— .42
Blackhawk Bark	lb. .30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb. .20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb. 1.60	— 1.80
Powdered	lb. 1.62	— 1.85
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).	lb. —	
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb. .40	— .55
Powdered	lb. .20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb. .65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb. —	— 20
Borax, Refined	lb. .10	— .12
Powdered	lb. .12	— .14
Bromalin	oz. .12	— .125
Bromine	oz. .45	— .50
Bromoform	lb. —	— 8.50
Broom Tops	lb. .18	— .30
Brucine	oz. —	— 1.50
Bryony Root	lb. 1.35	— 1.40
Buchu Leaves, long.	lb. 1.80	— 1.90
Powdered	lb. 1.90	— 2.00
Short	lb. 1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb. 1.85	— 1.95
Buckthorn Bark	lb. 1.15	— 1.40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb. .45	— .40
Cassia	lb. .24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb. .50	— .55
Seed	lb. .34	
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb. .50	— .54
Baker's A. and white	lb. .50	— .55
Dutch	lb. .50	
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb. .47	— .55
Cadmium Iodide	lb. —	— 5.75
Bromide, 1-lb. c. b. 9.	lb. —	— 5.00
1-oz. c. v. 4.	oz. .40	
Metal, sticks	lb. —	— 1.90
Caffeine, pure	lb. 14.00	— 15.50
oz. 1.10	— 1.20	
Benzoate	oz. .75	— .85
Bromide	oz. .75	— .90
Citrated	lb. 8.50	— 9.00
Hydrobrom., gr. eff.	lb. .60	— .75
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	lb. .70	— .85
Sulphate, eighth	oz. .90	— 1.10
Valerate	oz. 1.00	— 1.25
Calamine, Pink	lb. .25	— .32
Calamus Root, peeled	lb. .27	— .32
Powdered	lb. .32	— .36
White, peeled and split	lb. 2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Benzoate	oz. .19	
Bromide	lb. 3.50	— 4.00
Chloride crude	lb. .08	— .10
Fused	lb. .55	— .75
Granulated	lb. .12	— .15
Formate	oz. .12	— .15
Glycerophosphate	oz. .15	— .20
Hypophosphate	lb. .95	— 1.05
Iodide	lb. 5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz. .12	— .16
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb. 1.50	— 1.85
Permanaganate	oz. .30	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .19	— .30
Sulphate, Precip. pure	lb. .35	— .40
Sulphite	lb. .14	— .16
Sulphocarbolate	oz. .20	— .25
Calendula Flowers	lb. .75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb. .51	— .62
Camphor, refined	lb. .52	— .63
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. squares	lb. .65	— .70
Powdered	lb. .51	— .62
Japanese	lb. 4.50	— 5.00
Monobromated	lb. —	
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb. —	
Smyrna	lb. .10	— .12
So. American	lb. .09	— .10
Canella Bark, powdered	lb. .30	— .34
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb. 2.50	— 2.75
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb. 6.25	— 6.75
Powdered	lb. 6.50	— 7.00
Chinese	lb. 1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb. 1.90	— 2.00
Capsicum	oz. .65	— .75
Powdered	lb. .40	— .44
Arroway	lb. .22	— .26
Powdered	lb. .28	— .32
Carbon Disulphide	lb. .23	— .30
Tetrachloride	lb. .24	— .27
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb. 1.40	— 1.60
Decoricated	lb. .90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz. .45	— .50
Cascara Amarga	lb. .65	— .75
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb. .20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb. .21	— .25
Cassia, China	lb. .22	— .24
Powdered	lb. .24	— .26
Fistula	lb. .20	— .23
Saigon, thin, select	lb. .75	— .80
Catechu, Medicinal	lb. .22	— .28
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb. .27	— .30
Celery Seed	lb. .42	— .46
Chereen, white	lb. .25	— .30
Yellow	lb. .20	— .25
Cerium Oxalate	lb. .70	— .85
Chalk, Precipitated, English,	7 lb. bags	.11 — .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas,	8 lb. box, white	box .50 — .60
Pink	lb. .60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb. .004 — .04	
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb. .85	— .95
Roman or Belgian	lb. .45	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb. .45	— .55
Willow, powdered	lb. .16	— .20
Wood, Powdered	lb. .08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb. .40	— .47
Chicke	lb. .75	— .80
Chiniodine	oz. .12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz. .45	— .45
Chirretta	lb. .30	— .35
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm. each	lb. .80	
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb. 2.00	— 2.30
1-Ioroform	lb. .80	— .90
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	lb. .50	— .60
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz. .50	— .60
Chrysarobin	oz. .40	— .50
Cimicifugin	lb. —	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb. .32	— .36
Red	lb. .40	— .44
Yellow, Calisaya	lb. .40	— .45
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz. .65	— .75
Sulphate	lb. .60	— .70
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz. .56	— .60
Cinchonate	oz. .44	— .48
Cinnabar	lb. 1.90	— 2.10
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .35	— .40
Powdered	lb. .42	— .47
Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb. —	
3-oz. bottle	ea. —	.30
1-oz. bottle	oz. 2.75	— 3.00
Loves, Zanzibar	lb. .26	— .28
Powdered, pure	lb. .33	— .38
Penang	lb. .44	— .48
Alb. pow. (Fly Poison)	lb. .43	— .48
Cola	lb. .45	— .50
Penet.	oz. .25	— .28
Cocaine, Alkaloid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	oz. 5.50	— 6.00
Hydrochlor. crys., ozs.	oz. 4.70	— 4.85
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials	oz. 4.85	— 5.00
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz. 1.00	— 1.10
Coa Leaves, Huanuco	lb. —	
Taxillo	lb. .45	— .50
Cocculis Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb. .15	— .20
Powdered	lb. .30	— .36
Cochineal, Honduras	lb. .90	— .95
Powdered	lb. .90	— 1.00
Codeine	oz. 9.00	— 9.40
Phosphate	lb. 6.80	— 7.30
Sulphate	oz. 7.20	— 7.50
Blue	lb. .14	— .19
Colchicum Root	lb. —	
Powdered	lb. —	
Seed	lb. 1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb. 1.35	— 1.45
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb. .49	— .60
Flexible	lb. .55	— .60
Colocynth, select	lb. .45	— .60
Pulp	lb. .80	— .90
Colombo Root	lb. .20	— .24
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb. .25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb. .24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb. .45	— .50
Conium Leaves	lb. .27	— .32
Seed	lb. .25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb. .85	— 1.00
Para	lb. .80	— .90
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb. .50	— .90
Ammoniated	lb. —	
Carbonate	lb. .40	— .45
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb. .60	— .65
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4. oz.	lb. .15	— .15
1-oz. c.v. 4.	oz. .15	— .15
Iodide	oz. .46	— .50
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz. —	
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb. .43	— .48
Powdered	lb. .45	— .50
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb. .28	— .30
Barrels	lb. .23	— .25
Powdered	lb. .30	— .32
Copperas	100 lb.	1.00
Coriander	lb. .12	— .15
Powdered	lb. .18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)	lb. —	
Coto Bark	lb. .35	— .45
Cotolin, true, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	oz. —	
Cotton Root Bark	lb. .20	— .25
Powdered	lb. .25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)	lb. —	
Cramp Bark	lb. .20	— .25
Coumarin	oz. .68	— .75
Cranesbill	lb. .24	— .29
Powdered	lb. .30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb. .44	— .51
Creosote, Beechwood	lb. 14.00	— 14.50
Carbonate	oz. 1.25	— 1.30
Croton-Chlor. (Butylchl.)	oz. .35	— .38
Cube Berries, sifted	lb. .62	— .70
Powdered	lb. .70	— .78
Cudbear	lb. .50	— .70
Culver's Root	lb. .22	— .27
Cumin Seed	lb. .37	— .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea. —	
Damiana Leaves	lb. .20	— .24
Dandelion Herb	lb. .30	— .35
Root	lb. .40	— .45
Cut	lb. .42	— .47
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.gr.	oz. .25	— .32
Dermatol	oz. .19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb. .07	— .14
White	lb. .09	— .15
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots.	lb. —	
incl.	lb. —	
1-oz.	oz. —	
Digipuratum, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	ea. —	
Digitalin, eighths	oz. —	
15-gr. vials	ea. .60	— .70
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb. —	
German	lb. 1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb. 1.15	— 1.25
Pressed, ozs.	lb. 1.25	— 1.35
Diogen, 16-oz.	oz. —	
1-oz.	oz. —	
Dionis	oz. —	
Duretin	oz. —	
Dog Grass, cut	lb. 1.50	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb. 2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb. .40	— .70
Extra	lb. .15	— 1.65
Powdered	lb. 1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb. 1.15	— 1.25
Duotol	oz. —	
Dwarf Elder	lb. .35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb. .25	— .30
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots.	lb. —	
incl.	lb. —	
1-oz.	oz. —	
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	lb. —	
1-oz.	oz. —	
Elaterin	dram —	
Elaterium	oz. —	
Elderberries	lb. .25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb. .32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb. —	
Elecampane Root	lb. —	
Ground	lb. .20	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb. .30	— .35
Ground, pure	lb. .28	— .33
Powdered, pure	lb. .30	— .35
Eosine	lb. .33	— .36
Eosin	oz. —	
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)	lb. —	
Ergot, Russia	lb. .95	— 1.05
Powdered	lb. 1.05	— 1.15
Ergotin, pure Amorph., 15 gr.	lb. —	

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

vial	ea.	—
Eserine Salicylate, 5 gr. v...	ea.	1.25
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	.35
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50
Hydrobromide, H.P.	oz.	.55
Chloric, U. S. P.	lb.	.45
Nitrous Count	lb.	.80
U.S.P.	lb.	.32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30
Washed	lb.	.29
Valerianic	lb.	.30
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.10
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15
Eudoxine	oz.	—
Eunomium (Eclect. powd.)	lb.	.40
Euphorbium	lb.	.34
Powdered	lb.	.40
Euphorine	oz.	—
Equinine	oz.	—
Europhen.	oz.	—
Exalgine	oz.	—
Fennel Seed	lb.	.25
Ferripyrrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	.15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—
Less	lb.	.07
Ground	lb.	.07
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07
Ground	lb.	.08
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12
Formosulfite, 1-lb. c.b. incl. b.	lb.	.25
1/4-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	.50
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05
Fustic, chips	lb.	.06
Gadou	oz.	—
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18
Powdered	lb.	.24
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15
Gambier	lb.	.20
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.15
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.10
Garlic, on strings	string	.25
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	—	—
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00
Gold	lb.	.85
Silver	lb.	.80
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—
Gelseminine, G. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v...	ea.	—
Sulphate, 15 gr. v...	ea.	—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16
Powdered	lb.	.25
Gentian Root	lb.	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.16
Powdered	lb.	.19
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30
Ground	lb.	.32
Powdered	lb.	.34
Ginseng	lb.	7.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb.	8.50
Glucose	lb.	.08
Glycyrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	3.75
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	4.00
in cans	lb.	.60
Less	lb.	.61
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	.70
1-oz.	oz.	.80
Goa Powder	lb.	2.00
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v...	doz.	2.80
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.50
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.20
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20
Powdered	lb.	.27
Squarroso	lb.	.30
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35
Powdered	lb.	.45
Wood rasped	lb.	.05
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	—
Carbone	oz.	1.65
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	1.85
Valerianate (Genosote)	oz.	—
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.65
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50
Sheet	lb.	1.50
Helcosol	oz.	—
Heliotropin	oz.	—
Helmitol	oz.	—
Helonias Root	lb.	.65
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.70
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15
Powdered	lb.	.18
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00
Hemogallol	oz.	.80
Hemoglobin	oz.	.30
Hemol	oz.	.80
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—
German	lb.	1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.25
Seed	lb.	.40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22
Heroin Hydchl., 15 gr. v...	ea.	.42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	.35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36
Hydrobromide	gr.	.22
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.42
Honey, strained	lb.	.12
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.36
Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.	lb.	.39
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30
Hydractein	oz.	—
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22
Hydrastine, C.P.	oz.	30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00
Hydrastine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v...	ea.	.55
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	7.25
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Medicinal	lb.	.25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.35
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v...	oz.	.32
Hyoscymine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	.375
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16
Hydroquinone	oz.	—
Hyponne	oz.	—
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18
Ichthalbin	oz.	.90
Tab., 5 gr.	100s	1.05
Ichthyol	lb.	4.75
Imogen, 1-lb.	lb.	—
1-oz.	oz.	.30
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.75
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50
Madras	lb.	1.70
Insect Powder	lb.	.50
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.65
Iodine Bromide	oz.	.45
Resublimed	lb.	4.75
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	.32
25 p.c.	oz.	.65
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.50
Deodorized	oz.	.60
Iodot	oz.	—
Iodothyrine, 1/4-oz. vials	oz.	.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	3.40
Powdered	lb.	3.55
Rio	lb.	4.75
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14
Benzote	oz.	.18
Bromide	oz.	.35
Chloride crst. U. S.	lb.	.20
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.93
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.83
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75
Hydrophosphate	lb.	1.75
Iodide	oz.	.35
Syrup	lb.	.36
Nitrate Sol. U. S. P.	lb.	.27
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.17
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.73
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.83
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35
Protocar (Vallet's M.)	lb.	.30
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.80
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58
Salicylate	oz.	.15
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30
Solution	lb.	.09
Subsulphate	lb.	.20
Sulph. (Mensel's)	lb.	.12
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	1.50
Cryst. pure	lb.	.06
Dried	lb.	.15
Tartrate & Ammonium and Potass. Scales	lb.	.80
Tersuph. Sol. U. S. P.	lb.	.80
Valerate	oz.	.25
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	8.00
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30
Slap Root, selected	lb.	.20
Powdered	lb.	.28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10
Job's Tears	lb.	.40
Juniper Berries	lb.	.10
Kamala	lb.	2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10
Kaozin	lb.	.07
Kava Kava	lb.	.26
Kina	lb.	.55
Powdered	lb.	.65
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.30
Powdered	lb.	.36
Kousou, powdered	lb.	.65
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	—
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—
"Leibreich"	lb.	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	1.20
Anhydrous	lb.	1.70
(See also Adeps Lanse)	—	—
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.36
Powdered	lb.	.44
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.33
Extra	lb.	.36
Hand picked	lb.	.40
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.23
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.54
Chloride	lb.	.65
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35
Nitrate	lb.	.23
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20
Lecithin	oz.	—
Leeches, beat Swedish	ea.	.12
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15
Ground	lb.	.20
Lenigallol	oz.	—
Licorice, Cori	lb.	.40
Mass	lb.	.39
Powdered	lb.	.45
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.47
Powdered	lb.	.55
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.30
Powdered	lb.	.30
Lilacine	oz.	.75
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.09
Assort., 1/2 and 1/4 lb.	lb.	.13
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.50
Litharge	lb.	.12
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	.84
Bitartrate	oz.	—
Bromide	lb.	7.50
Carbonate	lb.	1.40
Chloride	oz.	—
Citrate	lb.	1.70
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35
Iodide	oz.	—
Salicylate	lb.	4.00
obelia Herb	lb.	.20
Powdered	lb.	.25
Seed, clean	lb.	.33
Powdered	lb.	.40
Lavender Root, scl. white	lb.	.14
Seed	lb.	.60
Opulun	lb.	2.50
Lycetol	oz.	—
Lycopodium	lb.	3.00
Mace, whole	lb.	.75
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35
Powdered	lb.	.85
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—
Calcined	lb.	.55
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.19
2 ozs.	lb.	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20
Ponderous	lb.	.80
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75
Lactate	oz.	—
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.40
Ribbon	oz.	.75
Peroxide	lb.	—
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06
Salicylate	lb.	3.20
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18
Dried	lb.	.14
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—
Blue, small	lb.	1.90
Manaca Root	lb.	.45
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18
Powdered	lb.	.23
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	.18
Carbonate, crys. med.	oz.	.08
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.35
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75
Lactate	oz.	—

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oxide, black, powd.	lb. .24	.30
Peroxide, pure	lb. .75	
Sulph, pure crys.	lb. .60	.70
Manna, flake, large	lb. 1.35	1.55
Small	lb. 1.10	1.20
Marjoram Leaves, Ger.	lb. .28	.54
Mastic	lb. .75	.85
Latico leaves	lb. .45	.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb. 3.70	3.80
Mercury	lb. 2.90	3.00
Ammon. (pure precip.)	lb. 3.70	3.80
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb. 3.00	3.25
Powdered	lb. 2.95	3.20
Bisulphite	lb. 2.95	3.20
Chloride, mild (Cal'l)	lb. 3.45	3.75
Iodide, green, Proto.	lb. 5.20	5.30
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb. 5.20	5.30
Oxide, Red, (red pre.)	lb. 3.60	3.70
Yellow	oz. .32	.38
Salicylate	oz. .35	.40
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb. 3.40	3.55
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	oz. 1.75	2.00
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz. —	.47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz. 1-oz.	oz.
Methylene Blue	oz. .75	
Metol (developer), 16-oz.	oz. 10.00	
Millet Seed	lb. .08	.14
German	lb. —	
Morphine, Acet., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.oz.	7.60	7.70
Alkaloid, pure, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.oz.	7.60	7.70
Hydrobromide, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.oz.	6.10	6.50
Hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.oz.	6.10	6.50
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz. 6.00	6.25
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vial.	6.10	6.50
Valerate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	oz. 6.10	6.50
Musk Root	lb. 2.10	2.50
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans.	lb. 2.75	3.25
Powdered	lb. 2.20	2.60
Musk Seed	lb. .45	.50
Mustard Seed, black	lb. .22	.25
Ground	lb. .24	.27
White	lb. .25	.28
Ground	lb. .35	.40
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb. .30	.40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb. .15	.22
Narcotine, pure, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v.	ea. —	1.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz. —	
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb. .19	.21
Sulphate	lb. .26	
Nirvanin	oz. 3.50	
Novaspirin	oz. 1.00	
25-oz. lots	oz. .90	
Tablets, 100s	oz. 1.25	
Novocain	oz. —	
Hydrochlor. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea. .75	
Nutmegs	lb. .40	.50
Powdered	lb. .44	.52
Nutmegs	lb. .45	.50
Extra large	oz. 80 to lb.	.48
Rectified	lb. 1.70	1.80
Aniseed, Star	lb. 1.35	1.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal. 1.25	1.35
Bergamot	lb. 3.65	3.80
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb. 4.00	4.25
Cade	lb. .70	.80
Cajuput, bottles	lb. 1.00	1.10
Camphor	lb. .20	.26
Caraway	lb. 3.00	3.35
Cassia	lb. 1.40	1.75
Castor, American	lb. .32	.39
Cedar Leaves, pure Wood	lb. .65	.75
Celery	lb. .26	.32
Chaulmoogra	oz. .85	.95
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz. 1.10	1.20
Citronella	lb. .70	1.25
Cloves	lb. 1.58	1.68
Coconut, Cochin	lb. .26	.36
Ceylon	lb. .24	.32
Copaiba, pure	lb. .20	.25
Cod Liver, Newfland.	gal. 4.00	4.25
Norwegian	gal. 4.50	5.00
Bbls.	ea. 135.00	150.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	ea. 70.00	80.00
Coriander	lb. 1.25	1.35
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal. 1.85	2.00
Croton	lb. 1.20	1.50
Cubeb	lb. 3.75	4.00
Cumin	lb. 4.60	4.85
Dill	oz. .40	.45
Eriogon, true	lb. 1.35	1.40
Eucalyptus	lb. .85	.95
Fennel Seed, pure	lb. 4.50	5.00
Fusel, Crude	gal. 4.25	4.40
Gaultheria Leaf	lb. 4.75	5.25
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb. 4.75	5.25
Turkish	lb. 4.00	4.25
Ginger	oz. .45	.50
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross 2.50	3.00
Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross	—	
Regular	gross —	
Capsules	gross 27.00	
Sylvester's	doz. 3.00	
Hemlock	lb. .80	.90
Juniper Berries	lb. 7.00	8.00
Wood	lb. .90	1.35
Lard	gal. .90	1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz. —	
Flowers	lb. 4.50	5.25
Garden, French	lb. 1.35	1.50
Spike	lb. 1.40	1.50
Lemon	lb. 1.25	1.30
Lemongrass	lb. 1.10	1.25
Limes, expressed	lb. 3.35	3.45
Distilled	lb. 2.90	3.00
Linseed, boiled	gal. .82	.95
Raw	gal. .81	.95
Mace, distilled	lb. 1.20	1.30
Expressed	lb. 1.00	1.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb. 8.00	9.00
Mustard, artificial	lb. 22.00	25.00
Essential	oz. 1.50	1.60
Mirbane	lb. .45	.50
Neatsfoot	gal. 1.10	1.25
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz. 4.00	4.50
Petale, extra	lb. 4.50	5.00
Nutmeg	lb. 1.20	1.25
Olive Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal. 3.25	3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal. 3.10	3.35
Malaga	gal. 1.40	1.65
Orange, bitter	lb. 2.25	2.40
Sweet	lb. 2.25	2.45
Origanum	lb. .35	.39
Palm, Lagos	lb. .18	.20
Kernel	lb. .18	.20
Paraffin	gal. .40	.50
Light	gal. 4.00	4.20
Russian	gal. 1.15	1.25
Patchouli	oz. .55	.62
Peach Kernels	lb. .90	1.10
Peanut	oz. 1.75	2.25
Pennyroyal	lb. —	
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb. —	3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb. 2.30	2.40
Hotchkiss	lb. 2.85	3.05
Western	lb. 2.30	2.40
Petit Grain	oz. .50	.55
Pimenta	lb. 2.10	2.50
Pine Needles	lb. .90	1.70
Poppy, true	lb. .30	.35
Rape Seed	gal. 1.35	1.50
Phodium	oz. .30	.40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz. 14.00	17.00
Artificial	oz. 3.50	4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb. 1.00	1.15
Trieste	lb. .75	.90
Rosin	gal. .35	.70
Rue, pure	oz. .40	.50
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal. .78	.95
Sandalwood, English	lb. 9.25	9.75
Sassafras	lb. .85	.95
Savin	lb. 5.00	5.25
Spearmint, pure	lb. 1.75	1.90
Sperm, winter, blhd.	gal. .90	1.00
Spruce	lb. .75	.90
Tansy	lb. 3.00	3.25
Tar, U.S.P.	gal. .40	.50
Thyme, commercial	lb. .35	.40
Red, No. 1	lb. 1.55	1.65
White	lb. 1.60	1.70
Whale	gal. .70	.75
Wine, Etheeral, light	lb. 3.00	4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb. 5.50	6.50
Wintergreen	lb. 4.75	5.25
Synthetic	lb. 3.00	3.25
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 2.50	2.60
Wmwood, Amer. good	lb. 2.75	2.8 <sup>a</sup>
Ylang Ylang, true	oz. —	6.00
Ointment, Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mer. cury	lb. 2.05	2.10
1/3 Mercury	lb. 1.80	1.90
Opium (Natural)	lb. 12.25	12.50
Granulated	lb. 13.75	14.00
U.S.P. Powdered	lb. 13.75	14.00
Orange Flowers	lb. 1.30	1.4 <sup>a</sup>
Peel, Curacao	lb. .10	.18
Orphol	oz. —	.80
Orris, Florentine	lb. .26	.30
Select Finger	lb. 2.75	3.00
Verona	lb. .20	.25
Orthoform	oz. —	1.40
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb. —	10.00
1-oz.	oz. —	.80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set. —	.50
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb. —	2.00
Pancreatin	oz. —	.30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb. .65	.70
Paraffin	oz. .10	.12
Paraform	oz. .14	.18
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz. .75	
Pareira Brava Root	lb. .25	.30
Paris Green	lb. .35	.44
Parsley Seed	lb. .28	.33
Patchouli Leaves	lb. .40	.50
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v.	ea. .40	1.00
Pellitory Root	lb. .40	.45
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb. .20	.25
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb. .27	.30
White	lb. .25	.30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb. .31	.36
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb. .25	.30
Persian Berries	lb. .45	.55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb. .15	.18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz. —	
Phenolphthalein	oz. 1.75	2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. 1.05	1.15
Pichi Herb	lb. .22	.25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr. .12	.12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr. .10	.10
Nitrate	gr. .06	.08
Pink Root, true	lb. .48	.52
Piperidine	oz. —	
Piperin	oz. .55	.65
Piperazine	oz. —	
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb. .32	.45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb. .18	.20
Plaster, calcined	bb. 2.00	2.10
True, dentist's, sifted	bb. —	
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	ea. —	3.00
Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	ea. —	2.75
1-oz.	oz. —	50.00
Pleurisy Root	lb. .25	.30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz. .50	.60
Podophyllin (Resin)	oz. 3.25	3.50
Poke Berries	lb. .20	.22
Root	lb. .16	.20
Powdered	lb. .20	.25
Poppy Heads	lb. .80	.90
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb. .40	.42
White	lb. .42	.44
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb. —	
White, sticks	lb. 2.00	2.25
Potassium Acetate	lb. 1.80	2.00
Benzote	oz. .25	.30
Bichromate	lb. .90	1.00
Bicarbonate	lb. 1.65	1.75
Bisulphate, cryst. C. P.	lb. —	.80
Barbiturate (Cream Tartar), pure and pow'd	oz. .46	.50
Bromide	lb. 5.50	5.75
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb. 1.25	1.45
C. P.	lb. 1.60	1.80
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb. 1.85	2.00
Chlorate	lb. .80	.85
Powdered	lb. .82	.87
Chloride, C. P.	lb. .55	.65
Citrate	lb. 2.00	2.10
Glycerophosphate	oz. .25	.27
Hypophosphite	lb. 1.25	1.50
Iodide	lb. 4.90	5.65
Lactophosphate	oz. .20	.24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb. —	1.50
c. b. 9	lb. —	
Nitrate	lb. .43	.53
Powdered	lb. .37%	.48
C. P.	lb. .50	.55
Permanganate	lb. 2.25	2.35
Pure, Powdered	lb. 2.35	2.40
Prussiate, red	lb. 7.00	7.50
Yellow	lb. 2.10	2.35
Salicylate	oz. .25	.28
Sulphate, powdered	lb. .65	.75
C. P.	lb. .75	.90
Sulphide	lb. 1.25	1.75
Tartrate, Powdered (Solu-	lb. .85	.95
ble Tartar)	lb. —	
Prickly Ash Bark	lb. .25	.30
Powdered	lb. .32	.37
Berries	lb. .20	.24
Protargol	oz. 1.25	1.35
Millsatilla Herb	lb. 4.20	5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb. .20	.25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz. 2.50	3.00
Pyridine	oz. —	

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb.			
c.b. 10	.12	—	6.00
Quassia, rasped	.12	—	.15
Powdered	.18	—	.25
Quebracho Bark	.60	—	.65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	.25	—	.30
Quince Seed	1.00	—	1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	1.50	—	1.60
Sulph.	1.00	—	1.10
Quinine, Alkaloid	.12	—	1.30
Acetate	.12	—	1.25
Bimurate	.12	—	1.75
Bisulphite	.85	—	1.10
Carbolate	.12	—	1.25
Hydrobromide	.12	—	1.30
Hydrochloride	.15	—	1.20
Lactate	.12	—	1.31
Salicylate	.10	—	1.15
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	.80	—	1.00
5-oz. tins	.85	—	1.05
1-oz. vials	.95	—	1.15
Tannate	.55	—	.59
Valerate	.12	—	1.25
Rape Seed, English	.12	—	.14
German	.10	—	.12
Red Saunders	.14	—	.16
Resin, common	.06	—	.08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.			
Powdered	.11	—	.16
Resorcin, pure white	1.50	—	1.65
Rhatany Root	.90	—	1.00
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.			
incl.	.25	—	
3-oz. bottle incl.	.75	—	
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles			
incl.	—	—	
1-oz.	—	—	
Rhubarb, Canton	.44	—	.90
Clippings	.35	—	.45
Powdered	.35	—	.95
Rochelle Salt	.35	—	.42
Rose Leaves, pale	—	—	
Red	2.00	—	2.15
Rosemary Flowers	.25	—	.30
Rubidium Bromide	—	—	1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Rotten Stone	.07	—	.10
Sabadilla Seed	.30	—	.37
Saccharin	14.50	—	15.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	.15	—	.65
Spanish, true Valencia	11.70	—	12.25
Sage Leaves	.22	—	.67
Domestic	.55	—	.75
St. John's Bread	.12	—	.15
Salicin	7.50	—	8.00
Saliformin	—	—	1.00
Salipyrin	—	—	.80
Salol	10.50	—	10.80
Salophen	—	—	1.00
Salouquinine	—	—	1.25
Sandalwood	.20	—	.25
Ground	.25	—	.30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	.40	—	.50
Santonin	2.85	—	3.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	.55	—	.60
Mexican, cut	.25	—	.30
Powdered	.30	—	.35
Sassafras, Pith	.18	—	.20
Bark	.22	—	.25
Saw Palmetto Berries	.18	—	.20
Scammony, Resin	.25	—	.28
Scarlet Red, Bielbriach, Med'l. oz.	—	—	1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide,			
15 gr. vial	ea.	3.00	— 3.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Seneca Root	.65	—	.70
Seidlitz Mixture	.30	—	.36
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	.60	—	.72
Powdered	.35	—	.40
Tinnevelly, select	.30	—	.35
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	—	—	
3-oz.	—	—	
Sepia, True	—	—	.45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	.50	—	.55
Silver Chloride	.62	—	.66
Cyanide	1.00	—	1.04
Nitrate, cryst	.45	—	.50
Fused Cones	.50	—	.53
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	.47	—	.50
Oxide	1.00	—	1.05
Simaruba, Bark of Root	.24	—	.30
Skullcap Leaves	.32	—	.40
Powdered	.29	—	.34
Skunk Cabbage	.20	—	.25
Snakeroot, Canada	.40	—	.60
Soap, Castile, green	.16	—	.17
Mottled, genuine	.15	—	.17
White, Conti's	.18	—	.20
Powdered	.30	—	.35
Soap Tree Bark, whole	.14	—	.16
Cut	.20	—	.25
Powdered	.22	—	.25
Caustic, purified, fused	.25	—	.30
Sodium, Acetate	.15	—	.30
Arsenate	.20	—	.55
Arsenite, pure	.16	—	.60
Benzoate	5.50	—	6.00
C.P., powdered	.10	—	.14
Bichromate	.80	—	.85
Bi-artrate	.90	—	1.20
Bromide	4.00	—	4.25
Cocodylate	2.20	—	2.30
Carbon, (Sal. Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	1.12	—	.18
Dried, purified	.16	—	.18
Granulated	.02½	—	.04
Chlorate	.75	—	.95
Chloride, C. P.	.18	—	.20
Cinnamate	.30	—	.35
Citrate	.75	—	.85
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	.15	—	.20
Hypophosphite	1.00	—	1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	.04	—	.06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	.02½	—	.03
Granular	.024	—	.06
Iodide (oz. 37—42)	4.75	—	5.25
Lactophosphate	.14	—	.18
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	.70	—	
c.b. 9	—	—	
Phosphate, cryst.	.08	—	.12
Pure, cryst.	.08	—	.10
Recrystallized	.13	—	.16
Dried	.24	—	.42
Phosphomolybdate	.45	—	.50
Salicylate	4.50	—	4.75
From Oil Wintergreen	5.00	—	6.00
Silicate, dry	.12	—	.20
Liquid	.04	—	.08
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	.04	—	.08
Pure cryst.	.08	—	.10
Dry	.08	—	.12
Sulphide	.40	—	.48
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	.35½	—	.42
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8 lb.	—	—	.160
Partein Sulph	—	—	
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	.34	—	.38
Spermaceti, cakes	.36	—	.38
Spikenard Root	.25	—	.35
Spruce Gum	1.00	—	1.10
Extra	1.50	—	1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	.56	—	.64
Spirit Ammonia, Aromatic	.50	—	.55
Ether, comp.	—	—	.175
Nitre, U.S.P.	.52	—	.60
Spirits Turpentine	.58½	—	.70
Squawine Root	.18	—	.20
Quill Root, white	.22	—	.25
Stavesacre, seed	—	—	
Stillingia Root	.17	—	.20
Powdered	.23	—	.26
Storax, liquid	1.15	—	1.25
Stovain, ¾ oz.	.90	—	
½ oz.	—	—	.16.00
Stramonium Leaves	.35	—	.40
Powdered	.40	—	.45
Pressed, ozs.	.45	—	.50
Seed	.20	—	.22
Powdered	.25	—	.28
Strontium Acetate	.11	—	.15
Bromide	4.25	—	4.50
Iodide	—	—	.40
Lactate	.11	—	.15
Nitrate, dry	.50	—	.70
Granular, C. P.	.75	—	.80
Salicylate	3.00	—	3.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	2.50	—	.75
Green	—	—	
Powdered	—	—	
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.	1.60	—	1.70
Alk. powd., 1-8ths oz. v. oz.	1.35	—	1.70
Glycerophosphate, ½ oz. v. oz.	—	—	.295
Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v. oz.	1.55	—	1.65
Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v. oz.	1.30	—	1.40
Sublamine, S. & G.	.50	—	.50
Sugar of Milk, powd.	.20	—	.24
1-lb. cartons	.22	—	.26
oz.	—	—	.135
Sulfon, Bayer	—	—	
L. & F.	—	—	
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	14.00	—	15.00
Sulphonethylmeth. U.S.P.	16.50	—	17.50
Sulphur, Iodide	.35	—	.42
Flowers	.04	—	.08
Lac, precipitated	.16	—	.20
Roll	.03	—	.06
Washed	.09	—	.12
Sumac bark	.12	—	.16
Summer Savory Leaves	.35	—	.40
Sunflower Seeds	.09	—	.15
Talcum, powdered	.04	—	.06
Purified	.16	—	.20
Tamarinds	3.00	—	3.25
Tannalbin	—	—	.85
Tannoform	—	—	.35
Tar, Barbadoes	.60	—	.70
No. Carolina, pt. cans.	.65	—	.75
Tartar Emetic	.65	—	.75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	.60	—	.70
Theobromine	—	—	1.40
Theocin	—	—	2.70
Theophorin	—	—	.75
Theosinamine	—	—	8.50
1-oz. c.v. inc.	—	—	.65
Thiocarbamide	—	—	1.60
Thiocol	—	—	1.60
Thyme, herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Thymol	lb.	12.50	— 13.50
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Tilia Flowers, no leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Tolypyrrin	—	—	1.25
Tomentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenitin	—	—	.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.38	— .42
Venice Artificial	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.30	— .65
Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7.oz.	—	
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.60	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .85
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .55
Veratrine	—	—	2.40
Vera-rum Virde, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Vernalis	oz.	—	
Tablets, 10's	tube	—	.45
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .30
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .33
Wax, Bay	lb.	.42	— .50
Bees, yellow	lb.	.50	— .65
White Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.52	— .64
Japan	lb.	.24	— .26
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	.25
White	lb.	—	.25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
White's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	—	—	.42
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.50	— .70
Bromide	—	—	.45
Chloride, fused	lb.	.32	— .39
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— 1.00
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.45	— .60
Hypophosphite	—	—	
Lactophosphate	—	—	
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .35
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .60
Phosphide	—	—	.35
Salicylate	oz.	—	
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .23

## Japanese Regulating the Dyestuff Market

According to the Japan Chronicle of February 11, 1916, a number of well-known dye merchants of Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya have formed a dyestuffs trust, called the Kokuryu Kai, with offices at Osaka, with the object of preventing speculative transactions by amateurs and of regulating the market when the inevitable slump comes, either at the end of the war or earlier.

The production of aniline dye is rapidly increasing. The manufacturers still keep secret the monthly output of their plants, but, according to the Japan Mail of February 25, 1916, the monthly production of aniline oil at different works now exceeds 60,000 pounds (a rate of 360 short tons per annum).

### Production of Aniline Oil

In Tokyo, states the Mail, there are four large works, producing about 24,000 pounds per month. Of these, the Toshima Tokusan Kaisha, with a monthly capacity of 10,000 to 15,000 pounds, is the largest. The Iwai works produces about 4,000 pounds; the Tokyo Gas Co., about 2,000 pounds; the Aoki Dye Co., between 2,000 and 3,000 pounds. In Osaka there are more important works that devote their entire plant to the manufacture of aniline oil. These are the Sankyosha, with a monthly capacity of 10,000 to 15,000 pounds; the Osaka Chemical Works, producing about the same amount; Yura Dye Co., which has a plant designed to produce nearly 10,000 pounds a month; and the Asahi Gumi, whose capacity is also about 10,000 pounds. At Kobe and Kyoto there are small factories, the combined output of which reaches about 4,000 pounds a month. Altogether the total monthly production of the country is over 60,000 pounds.

As a result of the extraordinary rise in price, demand has declined so that dyers' requirements probably do not exceed 25,000 pounds a month. Military requirements, which have increased since the outbreak of the war, probably fall below 25,000 pounds. Thus the local demand falls short of the output by about 10,000 pounds a month.

No further increase in the market price of aniline oil is anticipated, unless the cost of benzol, imported from the United States, rises materially.

### Comparative Prices of Dyes, Chemicals and Medicines

The following figures, showing the average prices of dyes, medicinals, and chemicals before the war and at present, were obtained from a well-known American firm in Yokohama which deals in these goods.

Articles	Before	Now
	the war	
<b>DYES</b>		
Yellow .....	\$44.87	\$3,738.75
Pink .....	18.69	2,991.00
Red .....	11.22	672.98
Purple .....	44.87	1,233.89
Brown .....	29.91	897.30
Green .....	44.87	1,046.85
Black .....	11.22	373.88
Blue .....	55.83	2,991.00
Dark blue .....	18.69	373.88
<b>CHEMICALS</b>		
Caustic soda .....	1.96	12.34
Soda ash .....	1.05	4.67
Silicate of soda .....	1.31	5.61
Glycerin .....	20.94	59.82
Chlorate of potash .....	7.98	99.70
Carbonate of soda .....	2.49	9.97
<b>MEDICINALS</b>		
Carbolic acid .....	\$0.1196	\$3,5892
Antifebrine .....	.2742	3.988
Salicylic acid .....	.2742	6.4805
Antipyrin .....	1.994	29.91
Pyramidon .....	3.988	74.775

As the dates taken for comparison were more or less arbitrary, the above figures must be considered as approximate.

## "Wine of Cardui" Case is Attracting Much Attention

CHICAGO, April 4—The lawsuit against the American Medical Association and its official journal, in which the plaintiffs are J. A. and Z. C. Patten of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, continues to occupy the attention of Federal Judge Carpenter's court. The taking of testimony is still in progress and has furnished much amusement with the aid of the daily papers.

The origin of "Wine of Cardui," manufactured by the Chattanooga Medicine Co., was told in court the other day in the deposition of Mrs. Mary E. McElree, a widow now living in Dallas, Texas. She says that her grandparents obtained the seed of the cardus weed from a Cherokee Indian medicine man in the days when Tennessee was a colony and that her family had used it as a household remedy. Her husband afterwards began to sell it and the Chattanooga Medicine Company paid him 2½ and 3 cents a bottle for it. Finally, Mr. McElree sold the remedy to the company and from that date it became known as "Wine of Cardui."

Two experts testified: Dr. R. H. Clark and Dr. A. B. Stevens, heads, respectively, of the schools of pharmacy at the University of Illinois and the University of Michigan. The former stated he had prepared the thistle (cardui) weed drug in pill form and in a solution of glycerin, and that the use of alcohol was unnecessary. Dr. Stevens said he had drunk "Wine of Cardui" and had experienced no other effects than those of alcohol. Dr. P. N. Leech, an analytical chemist employed by the American Medical Association, gave similar evidence.

Professor Arthur S. Lovenhart, physiological chemist at the University of Wisconsin, said that analysis had shown traces of iron and of viburnum, and that in order to produce any effects from the drugs a patient would have to drink about nine gallons of the "wine" a day. He related the results of experiments on a dog, on rabbits and on a woman and said that the only effects from "Wine of Cardui" were the usual effects of alcohol.

It is expected that this week physicians and surgeons from many cities will be placed on the stand by the attorneys for the American Medical Association.

## WAR TAX RECEIPTS FALL OFF

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—The Treasury has been enriched by the payment during February of \$307,942.91 under schedule B, of the so-called War Emergency Revenue Act of October 22, 1914, assessing a tax on perfume, cosmetics, etc. This is considerably lower than the amount paid in during the month of February, 1915, \$331,909.78, but for the eight months ending with February 29, 1916, the showing of \$2,586,228.51 exceeds the income from the same source for the eight months ending with February 28, 1915, by \$909,291.40, for the total for that period was \$1,676,937.11.

Under the opium special tax there was paid in during February \$1,699.04, showing a very decided decrease from the figures of February of 1915, which were \$37,999.13. During the eight months period ending with February 29, 1916, the total paid in was \$121,569.01.

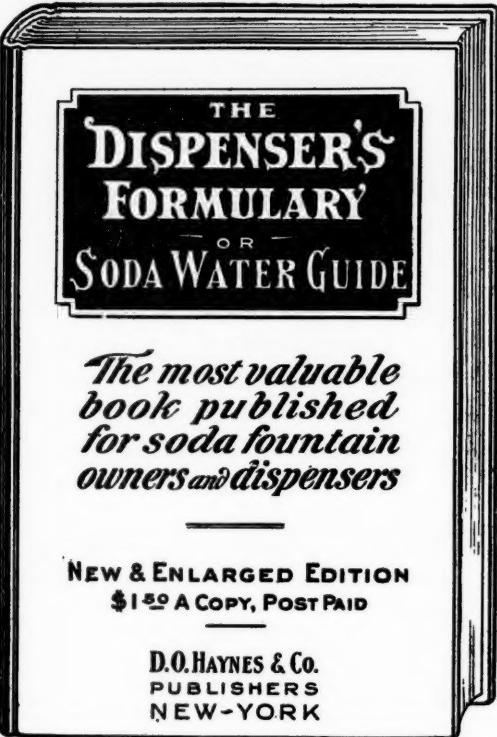
The sale of opium order blanks during February, 1916 amounted to \$1,410.50 as against \$14,531.28 during the month of February, 1915, and for the eight months ending with February 29, 1916, the sale amounted to \$11,927.04.

The proceeds from smoking opium have fallen off materially for while these amounted to \$2,068.77 in February, 1915, for the same month this year the figures are \$175.

Chicago—Hugo E. Dahl, of 443 West Division street, has purchased the store of Samuel Norkin, 5259 North Clark street. Mr. Norkin expects to enter the drug business again after he takes a good rest.

Chicago—The business of the Warren A. Wall drug store at 1039 North Clark street was closed out last week.

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There are 1,750 formulas in this section and each formula has been passed upon and tested by a practical fountain man. They are classified into the following divisions: (1) Syrups and Extracts—(2) Mixed Fruit Drinks—(3) Phosphates and Bitters—(4) Shakes and Egg Drinks—(5) Fancy Mixed Drinks—(5) Specialty Beverages—(7) Hot Drinks—(8) Sundaes and College Ices—(9) Fountain Deserts—(10) Sundae Toppings.

### V—ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES

In addition to many most valuable suggestions and practical formulas for making ice creams and water ices, we print in this section all the standards for ice cream as adopted by the several State and Federal authorities.

### VI—LUNCHEONETTE DEPARTMENT

The first attempt made to supply fountain men with reliable information and reliable recipes for this branch of the fountain business. All classified into 10 divisions as follows: (1) The Luncheonette—(2) Soups, Bouillons and Chowders—(3) Sandwich Making—(4) The Making of Salads—(5) Hot Cakes—(6) Macaroni Rarebits and Souffles—(7) Fruits and Pastry—(8) Fillings, Sauces and Custards—(9) Cakes, Cookies and Puddings—(10) Meats, Scallops and Stummings.

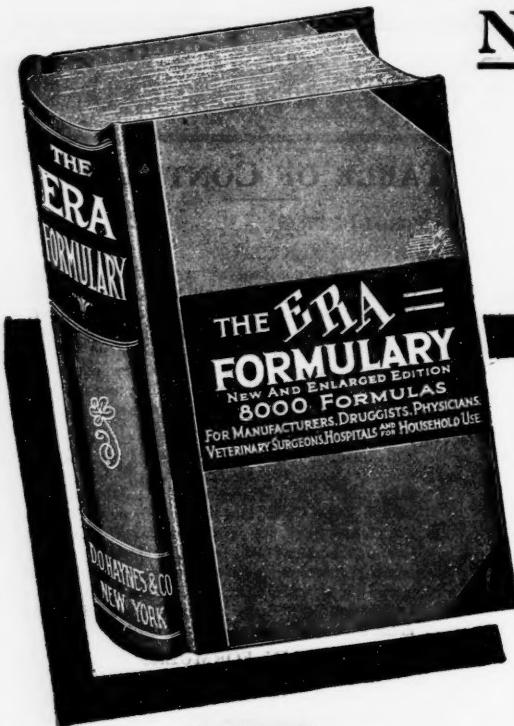
### VII—APPENDIX

This section is occupied by the Manufacturers with their special Formulas and information about their goods, including all kinds of Apparatus, Sundries and Supplies.

### VIII—COMPLETE INDEX

All formulas are Indexed by Classes and by Names so that one can quickly find any formula wanted. In fact everything in the book has been carefully indexed, including all formulas and goods mentioned by the manufacturers in the APPENDIX.

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